WALKER'S

HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE:

OR,

Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge.

FOR JUNE, 1805.

Authentic Biography of the late celebrated and diſtinguiſhed WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. (With an elegant Portrait.)

'Omnes homines artem medicam nôſſe oportet.
Sapientiæ cognitionem medicinæ fororem
Accontubernalem eſſe puto.'

HIPPOCRATES.

MAN appears to be the creature of the ſocial inſtitutions. In dark and barbarous periods, he ſinks into ſubjection, and becomes unable to reſcue himſelf from the trammels of prejudice. But in proportion as the age becomes refined, he aſſumes a ſerener front, and a bolder tongue. The ſciences are then ſtudied and promoted, knowledge begins to be generally diffuſed, and the fine-arts are at length cultivated with aſſiduity, if not with ſucceſs. It is not a little lamentable, however, that one of the moſt uſeful and important branches of human ingenuity ſhould be among the laſt of thoſe that attain perfection. The healing-art, conſigned among ſavages to the charms of the reputed ſorcerer, is too frequently entruſted, by a large portion of the inhabitants of poliſhed ſtates, to the intereſted pretenſions of nefarious quacks, and the far leſs dangerous preſcriptions of ignorant old women. Men of regular education too often feel themſelves deterred from improvement by the prejudices of the ſchools on one hand, and the terrors ariſing out of even ſucceſsful innovation on the other. Medicine, therefore, a ſa ſcience, is often doomed to languiſh for ages, until ſome bold and enterpriſing man, the Luther of phyſic, achieves a ſudden and memorable revolution. Thia was happily effected by the ſubject of the preſent memoir, who, whilehe unfolded the operations of nature with a maſterly hand, at the ſame time ſimplified all the proceſſes of the healing art: he found phyſic a trade, and endeavoured to convert it into a ſcience. Dr. Buchan was born at Ancram,* a village

NOTE.

* *This village is ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Tiviot, the oppoſite bank of which conſiſts of lofty and nearly perpendicular rocks of ſandſtone. Theſe are perforated by a great number of caverns, ſuppoſed to have been made uſe of as places of ſafety for the concealment of the inhabitants and their effects during ſome of thoſe ſudden predatory incurſions which, while England and Scotland continued ſeparate kingdoms, were frequent among the inhabitants of the hoſtile borders. Concerning theſe caves the doctor uſed often to relate the following anecdote:—*THOMSON *the poet who was born in that neighbourhood,*

a village ſituate near Jedborough, in Roxburghſhire, in the year 1729.—His father poſſeſſed a ſmall landed eſtate there; in addition to which, he rented a farm appertaining to the duke of Roxburgh. He uſed to ſay, that he heard his grandfather tell, that he remembered having entered through a window in the paternal manſion, on purpoſe to bring out the proviſions belonging to the family, at the time the houſe itſelf was garriſoned by the king's troops,* and its inhabitants driven into the fields. This perſecution forced him to take refuge in Holland, where he lived ſome time, and returned with king William, who reſtored liberty both civil and religious. The doctor, at an early period of life, had a turn for medical ſtudies, and even while a boy at the grammar-ſchool, was accuſtomed to act in the capacities of both ſurgeon and phyſician to the whole village.—He repaired, however, to the univerſity of Edinburgh, with a view to the ſtudy of divinity. But his purſuits in the myſtical theology of Calvin, were ſoon interrupted by a predilection for mathematics, which proved more congenial to his mind. In this branch of ſcience he ſoon acquired ſuch proficiency as to be frequently employed as a private tutor to ſuch of his fellow-ſtudents as were leſs precocious than himſelf. He was thus at once enabled and induced to continue at the univerſity during a period of nine years. This long reſidence naturally led to an intimacy with many of the ſtudents of medicine who conſtitute the majority of thoſe who frequent that celebrated ſeat of learning. He at the ſame time obtained

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was of a timid diſpoſition and ſuſceptible mind, ſtrongly tinctured with the prevailing ſuperſtitious belief of the day concerning ghoſts. In theſe caves he was fond of meditating, eſpecially towards evening, when he found the breathings of poetic fancy come ſtrongly over his mind. But ſuch was his weakneſs, that he never dared to truſt himſelf alone among theſe his favourite haunts after duſk. A companion acquainted with this infirmity of the poet's mind, decoyed him on a ſummer's evening, into one of the moſt romantic and inacceſſible of theſe caves, and while he was gazing, enraptured, on the glowing tints of a ſetting ſun, withdrew unperceived from his company. On miſſing him, Thomſon called his name repeatedly aloud; and when his friend after enjoying his perplexity a little, rejoined him, he found the poet almoſt in a convulſive agony of fear.

* *This probably alludes to that unhappy period of the hiſtory of Scotland (about the year 1678), when the duke of Lauderdale reigned in the name of Charles II. under the appellation of his majeſty's commiſſioner—'This miniſter (ſays an hiſtorian) engaged the Scotch parliament not only to declare that the whole exterior power of the church was inveſted in the crown, but to eſtabliſh a militia of twenty-two thouſand men, ready to act in every enterprize where the power or the grandeur of the ſovereign*

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was concerned. As much as Charles was naturally an enemy to toleration, ſo much the duke was fond of perſecution; which, however, was the worſt of all remedies againſt the preſbyterian fanaticiſm diſſeminated throughout the kingdom. The details of his oppreſſions would be endleſs, and we ſhall therefore only mention a circumſtance or two. Becauſe the law which prohibited conventicles had called them ſeminaries of rebellion, he treated thoſe counties as rebellious where the conventicles were moſt frequent; and the troops that he ſent againſt them were guilty of the moſt horrible and ſhameful diſorders. According to the law of the country, every perſon who was accuſed, and did not appear, was liable to be condemned for contumacy, and outlawed. The reſentment of the people increaſed every day; and that their complaints might not reach the ear of the king, Lauderdale forbade all who had lands in Scotland to leave the kingdom. Some nobles, notwithſtanding, laid their complaints before the throne. Charles, if the ſatirical Burnet deſerves any credit, ſaid, on this occaſion' 'I underſtand that Lauderdale behaves very ill to my people in Scotland, but I do not find he has done any thing contrary to my intereſt.' When a king makes a diſtinction between his own intereſt and that of his people, it is not to be wondered if the people make a diſtinct intereſt too.

Mr. Fawcett.

as Touchstone

obtained conſiderable proficiency in botany, at that period ſyſtemized by the genius of a Linnæus, which delightful department of ſcience continued to furniſh a ſource of amuſement for many years of his life. Dr. Buchan at length dedicated himſelf wholly to medicine, and enjoyed a familiar intercourſe with all the celebrated profeſſors of phyſic, particularly the late dr. Gregory, whoſe liberal opinions concerning medical knowledge probably had conſiderable influence on his own future views and conduct.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Correct Biographical Sketch of MR. FAWCETT, now performing at the Dublin Theatre: (With an incomparable Portrait, in a favorite Character, from a Painting, by M. A. Shee, R. A.)

IT is the declared purpoſe of our miſcellany, to record the merits of contemporary talents, in whatever province they may appear, and, therefore, the preſent ſubject of our notice properly claims a place in this work, as one who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his art.

John Fawcett, who was born in London about the year 1769, is the ſon of mr. Fawcett, a very reſpectable veteran of the ſtage, who held a ſtation in Drury-lane theatre for upwards of thirty years, and who, if he did not exhibit very prominent talents, was always uſeful in his profeſſion, and deſervedly eſteemed in private life. The elder mr. Fawcett poſſeſſed vocal abilities, and was an articled pupil under the celebrated dr. Arne. He died a few years ago, leaving a reſpectable property, the acquiſition of his own talents and induſtry, to his ſurviving widow, and which, on her death, devolves to the ſubject of theſe memoirs.

John Fawcett, at a proper period, was placed by his father under a reſpectable tradeſman in the city, to whom he was bound apprentice; for his father knew ſo much of the trouble and uncertainty of the theatrical life, that he wiſhed to bring up his children to a more regular and leſs anxious calling. Young John, however, had very early in life caught the ſtrong contagion of theatrical ambition. He therefore, did not wait till the ſlow progreſs of time ſhould releaſe him from the thraldom of trade, but joined the ſtandard of an itinerant manager, and, to avoid the purſuits of his maſter, aſſumed the name of Foote, a name at that time of high fame in the theatrical world.

His firſt attempt upon the theatrical boards was at Margate, and the character was *Courtall*, in the comedy of *The Belle's Stratagem*. After performing at this place, with ſucceſs, he went to Tunbridge, and mr. Cumberland, to whom the public is indebted for ſo many dramatic works of acknowledged merit, ſaw ſuch a promiſe of ability in young Fawcett, that he beſtowed much attention on him, and gave him many hints, which, coming from a gentleman of ſuch genius, talents, and experience, could not but be highly beneficial. At this place, alſo, he received ſome inſtructions in muſic from the preſent lord Abington, whoſe taſte in that ſcience, and talents for compoſition, have been long known and admired.—His lordſhip had no great trouble with his pupil; for mr. Fawcett had derived ſome muſical knowledge from his father, and, beſides a ſtrong propenſity, ſeemed to have abilities likely to diſtinguiſh him in that charming ſcience.

The ſtage, however, was his chief object, and after obtaining many marks of attention at Tunbridge, he ventured to York, and offered himſelf to the liberal manager of the theatre in that city. Mr. Wilkinſon tried him in two characters of tragedy, in which he did not ſhew ſuch an ability as ſeemed to demand very warm encouragement, but being luckily favoured with an opportunity of playing a comic part, his true bent was diſcovered. And here it ſhould be mentioned, to the credit of mr. Fawcett, that though he had performed Romeo, Douglas, Oroonoko, and moſt of the characters in tragedy, in which the juvenile adventurer is ſo anxious to diſplay his powers, and for which, whatever may be the natural direction of his

his talents, he always fancies he poſſeſſes ſolid pretenſions. Mr. Fawcett at once reſigned all ambition towards the lofty honours that Melpomene could beſtow, and reſolutely devoted himſelf to her ſprightly ſiſter. He, therefore, in a ſubſequent engagement with mr. Wilkinſon, made a poſitive ſtipulation, that he never ſhould be obliged to perform any tragic character. At length his reputation as a comic actor aroſe to ſuch a height, that he received a liberal offer from the manager of Covent-garden theatre, and, in the year 1791, he made his firſt appearance in that theatre. The part he took was *Caleb*, a whimſical character, in a very indifferent comedy, entitled *He Wou'd be a Soldier*. He alſo played *Simkin* in the intereſting little opera, called *The Deſerter*. Mr. Fawcett at once diſplayed ſubſtantial comic merit, and at once received deciſive marks of the approbation of a London audience, whoſe judgment is certainly capable of determining the real value of theatrical abilities.

The ſpirit, vivacity, and energy of his humour were ſo obvious, that he received all due encouragement from the manager; and moſt of the popular dramatiſts, of the preſent day, have properly conceived it to be their intereſt to gain the ſupport of mr. Fawcett's talents to their reſpective productions.

Mr. Fawcett, at firſt ſo much reſembled, in his manner of performing ſome of his characters, the ſtyle of the late Edwin,* that it was thought he had ſtudiouſly formed himſelf upon the model of that favourite actor. He now, however, plays wholly from the conceptions of his own mind, and, poſſeſſing a good underſtanding, he knows how to look at characters in life with judgment, and to imitate them with ſpirit. His merit is by no means confined to any peculiar province of comedy; *old men, airy fops, whimſical humouriſts, blunt tars, lively bucks*, or *ſimple ruſtics*, all ſit on him with equal eaſe, and he exhibits all with truth and animation. Mr. Fawcett married a lady, while in the York company, who acted with that company, and ſince at Covent-garden theatre, who died a few years ago, and by whom he has a ſurviving daughter. He was, for ſome years back, an active ſupporter of the ſummer theatre in the Hay market, and maintained the moſt friendly intimacy with the manager, who, in order to indulge his own purſuits in dramatic compoſition with leſs reſtraint and anxiety, appointed mr. Fawcett to the office of deputy, which he diſcharged for many ſeaſons with diligence and impartiality. But on a late determination of the manager to commence the ſeaſon earlier than uſual, in oppoſition to the winter theatres, he relinquiſhed this ſituation.

In London, their majeſties often viſit the theatre to witneſs the comic exertions of their favourite, and he has repeatedly, aſſiſted at the fetes given by the queen, and princeſſes, at Frogmore, &c. &c.

Mr. Fawcett has been induced by mr. Jones, to viſit Ireland. Already has he performed Falſtaff, Zekiel Homeſpun, Panglos, Frank Oatland, Goldfinch, Sheva, Ollapod, Sir Andrew Analyſe, Solomon Gundy, Job Thornberry, Caleb Quotem, Muns, Lingo, &c. and in the new farce 'Out of Place' Timothy, which he originally played in London.

Mr. F. continues to attract, almoſt every night, a crowded and brilliant audience; and we have every reaſon to think, his trip to this country will prove highly beneficial.

Mr. Fawcett, we underſtand, though connected with a profeſſion generally ſuppoſed to be addicted to the gaieties of life without a due regard to the dictates of plodding prudence, is ſaid to be ſufficiently careful to the profits of his talents, living within thoſe profits enable him, with gentlemanly eaſe, but with the laudable economy, naturally dictated by good ſenſe and reflection, ariſing from a conſideration of the precarious tenure by which all the poſſeſſors of public favour muſt hold it againſt competition, novelty and the variations of public taſte. He is eſteem-

NOTE.

* *Father to the performer of that name, late of our theatre, and ſome ſhort time deceaſed.*

eſteemed in private life for his ſocial qualities, not leſs than he is admired for his public talents. According to the maxim of our great poetical moraliſt, that 'all the honour lies in acting well the part allotted to us on the great ſtage of life, we have every reaſon to believe that mr. Fawcett performs his part on that ſtage in ſuch a manner as to entitle him, there alſo, to approbation and applauſe.

Britiſh Theatre, February 28, 1805.

AT Covent-garden, a new muſical farce (from the pen of mr. Reynolds) was produced, under the title of 'Our Firſt Place; or, *The Lake of Lauſanne*;' the principal characters of which were thus repreſented:

Count Vancenza, mr. Hill; Old Valteline, mr. Simmons; Young Valteline, mr. Braham; Cavalier Pompoſo, mr. Blanchard; Timothy, mr. Fawcett.

Lauretta, ſignora Storace; Cicely, miſs Waddy.

The ſcene is laid in Switzerland, and the plot is briefly this:

The farce commences with Old Valteline turning away his ſervant Timothy, and refuſing to give him a character. Timothy in vain reminds him that he expects Cavalier Pompoſo every moment, to inquire if he be the excellent ſervant he had that morning deſcribed himſelf to his niece. Old Valteline ſtill refuſes to give him a character, and leaves him. Timothy, according to his uſual cuſtom, ſits down at his maſter's toilette, puts on a morning gown, and begins ſhaving himſelf before he goes. At this moment Cavalier Pompoſo enters; and Timothy's face being all lathered, he miſtakes him for Old Valteline. Timothy, perceiving this, gives his own character; the Cavalier hires him; and through the reſt of the piece Timothy is involved in equivoque with his two maſters.—There is another plot, conſiſting of the love of Young Valteline for Lauretta who are both thrown into embarraſſing ſituations, by the former being denounced a traitor by the Swiſs council.

Though not very abundant in incident, this piece afforded much ſatisfaction. *Timothy*, the ſervant out of place, is the hero. All the life, buſtle, and humour of the ſcene belong to him; and being in high ſpirits, mr. Fawcett acquitted himſelf admirably, eſpecially where he imitates his maſter's voice and manner, which are exactly thoſe of Simmons in Old Valteline. There being ſome talk of Midas turning every thing that he *touched* into *gold*, he remarks, that the 'proceſs was now reverſed; as the *touch* of *gold* converted a great man into any thing that could be deſired.' He afterwards related an exploit that he had performed while in the ſervice of Lawyer Poach'em, of Lincoln's inn. There was a cat that greatly diſturbed mr. P. while drawing his pleadings. She had been frequently ſhut up, but always eſcaped and renewed her caterwaulings. 'So (ſays Timothy) I at laſt tied her up in a blue bag, and carried her into the court of chancery. *There I was ſure ſhe would not get out again in a hurry.*'—The idea of putting the *cat* into chancery for a long confinement, convulſed the houſe with laughter.

The muſic, the joint production of Braham and Reeve, has a high claim to approbation. There were no leſs than ſix *encores* in the courſe of two ſhort acts. Braham has two delightful airs; the firſt deſcriptive of that celebrated incident in Swiſs hiſtory, the achievement of *William Tell*; and the ſecond deſcribing the fate of one of the patriot band who died in defending the liberties of his country. They were both ſung with the moſt affecting expreſſion, and were encored. Storace and Hill were alſo encored and very much applauded. Fawcett was equally well received in a humorous ſong, very happily adapted to his whimſical ſtile of ſinging.

Some beautiful Swiſs ſcenery is exhibited; and the mechaniſm of the ſcene in which the caſtle is ſtormed and ſet fire to, is ſcarcely to be excelled by the celebrated one in Lodoiſka.

No expenſe ſeems to have been ſpared in getting up the piece, which promiſes

miſes amply to repay the liberality of the proprietors. It was much applauded, was given out for a ſecond repreſentation without a diſſenting voice, and has ſince had a great run.

In this entertainment the compoſer has introduced the anciently celebrated air of *Ranz des Vaches*, which is ſaid to have ſuch an effect on a Swiſs out of his own country, as to make him weep, and be reſtleſs until he returns home again. The preſent air differs greatly from that which has been uſually given under the title of the Ranz des Vaches, but contains more melody; and certainly whatever effect the former might have upon the ſimple Swiſs cow herd, it is but little calculated to pleaſe the faſtidious ear of a modern muſician, or *dilettanti*.

This piece, with the aid of mrs. Nunn, Phillips and Fawcett, is now performing at the theatre, Crow-ſtreet, with applauſe.

Scene from the New Comedy—'Who Wants a Guinea?"

(Andrew Bang, *lord Alamode's game-keeper, is diſcovered ſleeping in a chair*—ſir Larry M'Murragh *rings the bell violently without.)*

Sir Lar —*(entering with a piece of the bell-rop broken.)*—What!—is there nobody in this houſe?—If they *don't hear* at all, why don't they *ſay ſo?*—*(diſcovering the gamekeeper)* Oh, by the powers, here's a noſe—I'll pull that.—*(Goes up and tweaks his noſe violently.)* My compliments of the ſleeping *ſaſon* to you.—Where's Mr. Carrydot, the ſteward?

Bang. Gone out to take a morning ride.

Sir Larry. Upon *buſineſs*, I ſuppoſe.

Bang. No—upon *Dobbin.*

Sir Larry. Ha! h !—But go and diſcharge theſe poſt-boys—They went as ſlow as *flies* upon *treacle*—If they had driven faſt I would have given them *half-a-crown* a piece; but as it is, there's only a *ſeven ſhilling piece* between them.

Bang. Icod—an' they had ſtood ſtill he'd a gi'en them *half-a-guinea!*

Sir Larry. But what are you in this family?

Bang. I'm the gamekeeper.

Sir Larry. We ſhall have at the partridges, Mr. Bang.

Bang. Are you a good ſhot, ſir?

Sir Larry. I am an Iriſhman, you devil—I ſhoot very well with a ſingle ball.

Bang. Shoot partridges with a ſingle ball! Egad, you ſhoot *with a long bow*, or I'm miſtaken. [*Exit.*

Enter CARRYDOT.

Sir Larry. Are you mr. Carrydot?

Carrydot. Sorry I was not at home when you arrived.

Sir Larry. Caſt your *ſpectacles* over that, my old boy,—*(preſents a letter.*

(Carrydot reads the letter, in which Alamode ſtates that Sir Larry is to uſe his houſe for ſome time, and adviſes Carrydot to be diſcreet if the baronet ſhould put him in his confidence.)

Carrydot. You are Sir Larry M'Murragh, of Bally—Bally—Ballymacren.

Sir Larry. That's the name of my eſtate.

Carrydot. I can't get through the name.

Sir Larry. I found it very *aiſy* to get through *the eſtate.* In ſhort to let you into my confidence, before you can throw *fixes*, I am *diſh'd.*

Carrydot. Diſh'd!—What's that?

Sir Larry. Oh, I am a plaguy hand at derivations, but the learned are agreed that *diſking* comes from *diſ-ing.*

Carrydot. I am ſtill in the dark.

Sir Larry. By St. Patrick, its the cleareſt thing in the world—It means in the city *a duck*, and in the weſt end of the town *a pidgeon.* It is all very *aiſy*—you have only to bet high—ſubſcribe to the clubs—keep a ſtud—keep a dolly—

Carrydot. A dolly?—What's that?

Sir Larry. Only a *moveable* in a man's houſe, my dear, generally of very little uſe to *the owner.*

Carry-

Carrydot. I am afraid you have been duped, sir.

Sir Larry. Sir Larry M'Murragh duped!—no—it was done in the handsomest manner in the world, just at five in the morning, by my dear friend *lord Alamode*. I had a run of ill luck and grew desperate—Will you bet 10,000*l.* against the remainder of my estate? said I—With all my heart, said he—seven's the main, said I—It's mine, said he—Well, d—n the luck, said I—you have made a beggar of me, like a man of honour as you are, at one *stroke*.

Carrydot. A *stroke* of thunder, I should suppose.

Sir Larry. It was more like an *earthquake* —— for it *swallowed* my estate.

Carrydot. I hope, by economy, you may save a wreck out of your fortune.

Sir Larry. I am the most economical man in the world—There's a particular account of my expences for the year 1805.— (*Presenting a small pocket-book.*)

Carrydot (reading.) 'To sweeping the crossing in Bond-street, 1s.'—This is being very particular indeed, sir.

Sir Larry. To be sure; I always loved method and particularity.

Carrydot (reading.) 'To sundries, 9000*l.* ! !' This is not so particular, Sir Larry!

Sir Larry. Oh! I was busy that day, and I *lump* my expences when I'm busy.

Carrydot (reading.) 'To a collar for *lady*, 10s. 6d.'

Sir Larry. A female that belonged to me—of Dutch extraction—a pug, sir;—that's cheap.

Carrydot (reading) 'To a neck-lace for Eliza, 900*l.*'

Sir Larry. That's not so cheap.

Carrydot. It's monstrous—Who was Eliza?

Sir Larry. Another female that ran about the house—But they both left me one day, and I put an advertisement in the newspapers —' Whoever will bring back the *lady* without the *collar*, or the *neck-lace* without the *lady*, shall be handsomely rewarded.'

Carrydot (reading.) 'Lost to my best friend—all I have in the world.'

Sir Larry. So end my accounts for 1805.

In a case tried lately at the Warwick assizes, the judge laid it down as law, 'that the managers or proprietors of a theatre may direct the servants of the house to remove any person or persons that have got possession of places against the rules of the theatre; and, if an assault be committed, by such removal, his or their conduct is by law justified.'

On Theatrical Criticism.

MR. EDITOR,

"*THANK* you good sir, I owe you one."—Your insertion of my—indeed I may say—rhapsody of gratitude, to your contemporary, has conferred on me much obligation—besides, it reflects much credit on yourself, so freely to publish the praises of a rival—and praises to him must inexhaustibly flow from my tongue, my pen, my heart.—Oh! sir, did you know the thrilling sensation—the excess of pleasure—so great as to approach pain—that I felt, when, for the first time, I saw myself in print. You would think all effort to express my acknowledgements to the cause of it unavailing—for, sir, to the *Looking Glass* (according to the nomenclature of the Familiar Epistles—a name abhorred by players)—am I indebted for my *debut*.

Oft, sir, have I tried on various subjects, prose, poetry, history, biography, essays, &c. &c. and under various names, yet all, all unsuccessful until the propitious moment when my swelling heart would be eased—from the reading of this luminous publication I have become a critic—an author.—To my frequent perusal of this inimitable work, do I attribute the signature of GLEANER ever appearing before the public eye—to it do I own those strong parental feelings that play about my heart. I have heard that Demosthenes was so delighted with the style of Thucydides, that

that he copied his writings several times. —I do more in respect to my exemplar. —I have him always in my pocket—to be ready at a spare moment to read him—at night he is under my pillow—what a profundity of knowledge does he display in his theatrical criticism!—what a diversity of talent! what novelty of idea!—what ingenuity!—what an elaborate essay has he written on a play which he premises with the NECESSARY OBSERVATION, that he neither SAW OR HEARD.—What do you think of that, sir—and it is the longest critique that has appeared? How much would he have written had *he seen the play?* is the plain inference! Would that *he had seen the play!*—Oh! sir, *his not having seen* the play or the *performance* of which he has so expansively written, I look upon as great a loss to the literary world, as that celebrated conversation between Burke and Johnson, on the respective merits of the Iliad and Eneid.—

This I think you must allow PROFOUND CRITICISM—he is a critic by instinct.

How appropriate his style to the matter:—For example, in praising an actress—to commence with the lovely!—the enchanting!—the fascinating!—there, sir, is address!—the critic lash is suspended—and even should Shakespeare suffer—why! see the picture drawn as above—can there be any imperfection?—or if any—

"Look on her face, and you'll forget it all."

This is admirable!—then his disapprobation how awful!—"*ex uno disce omnes*"—one example is as good as a million—as for jewels on black—"*throw them to the devil.*"—What a climax of sublimated censure.—QUERE? Does not the court wear jewels during mourning?—A whole sheet of paper, closely written, might be filled with *similar elegancies.*

How pathetically does he lament that maternal characters are ever represented by a handsome face, or plump figure.—If I understand him right, the indispensible requisites for maternal personification are—a *trifling rotundity* between the shoulders, hollow *chest* and *sepulchral tone* of voice. These [illegible] are requisites to Niobize any susceptible audience.—As to novelty of idea—what greater proof need be adduced than that of asserting, that a young [illegible] Irish baronet should be represented by a heavy figure—and that Paddy O'Carroll is the model from whence the *gentleman Irishman* should be taken.—Bravo! I understood the passage—and my reverence for the writer is such, that I dare not even to myself indulge a single *Quere* respecting the propriety of the position.—Again—that an earl can be well sustained without dignity—'*If Garrick rose from his grave he could do no more.*'—I don't think, sir, he could do so much—to represent an earl without dignity, and yet fully to succeed—the *Quere* should be:—*Could Garrick do so much?*—No.—Ergo, he that can play an earl without dignity, and yet give full effect, must be greater than Garrick.—Rest, perturbed spirit, rest—you must no more be disturbed—you are excelled—thy Lear, thy Richard, thy Ranger, be all forgotten shadows!—If a man speak *one* line with propriety, you *are equalled—you could do no more!* There's a new way of managing those affairs.—New readings—New criticism!—Novelty for ever!

Well, sir,—now that I have owned my obligations, and you, by your conduct, have shewn I have improved, from my attention and imitation of the source of light—mind, sir—how often have I used the word *quere* (a favorite word of my *ne plus ultra*)—I would recommend to *you* also an imitation—do you mind, sir, his large and small letters, his Italics, hyphens, stars, asterisks, and judicious display of *typographic artillery.*

You see, sir, what does—nothing can escape from such arrangement;—therefore I beg you will print this as I have marked it—pray do, sir—

"Let star, let asterisk and hyphen join
"To add new vigour to the nervous line."

GLEANER.

Opinion of Judge Day, in the Court of King's Bench, Ireland, in the ſingular Caſe of the King, verſus Mr. Juſtice Johnſon. Thurſday, Jan. 31, 1805. *(Concluded from page* 276.*)*

BUT when we come to the ſecond part of the ſtatute regulating the co-operation between iſland and iſland, it would ſeem as if the legiſlature had narrowed ſomewhat their view as to the miſchief to be remedied. The only miſchief recited in the third ſection, is the eluding puniſhment by *eſcape*; every other migration from one iſland to the other, which had been with a minute preciſion recited as from one country to another in the preamble to the firſt part of the ſtatute, is in this preamble omitted, or rather dropt. 'And whereas felons and other malefactors may *make their eſcape* from one iſland to the other, whereby their offences remain unpuniſhed; there being no ſufficient proviſion for apprehending *ſuch* offenders and tranſmitting them into the iſland *in* which their offences were committed; for remedying whereof, &c.' And leaſt any doubt ſhould remain that ſuch was the miſchief, and ſuch alone, which the legiſlature had it in contemplation as between iſland and iſland to remedy, the fourth ſection recites that miſchief in ſtill more pointed terms: 'And for remedy of the *ſaid* inconvenience by the *eſcape* into Ireland of perſons guilty of crimes in Great Britain.' The obvious motive to this variation of expreſſion was, that the legiſlature meant to confine that part of the ſtatute which regulates between the two iſlands ſtrictly to eſcapes; (whether before or after warrant iſſued) made for the purpoſe of eluding juſtice. Now the conſequence of ſuch narrowed conſtruction of this part will be, that, as between iſland and iſland, minor and trivial treſpaſſes will in effect be ſhut out from the ſphere and ſcope of the ſtatute, and none will fall within its *practical* operation, but offences of an higher order. Government it cannot be feared will interfere but in caſes which concern the ſtate, or in the *majora crimina*; and as to thoſe paltry miſdemeanors and mere perſonal injuries, which have ſo excited the ſenſibility and alarm of counſel, is it to be ſeriouſly apprehended that an offender to ſhun the event of ſuch a proſecution would 'eſcape' or 'go and reſide' beyond ſea; or if he did, that a proſecutor would for a petty vengeance incur the expence and inconvenience of bringing him back? Such appears to have been Ruſſhead's conſtruction of the 13, George III. 31. from which the ſecond part of the ſtatute is taken; and I cannot concur in the reflection caſt upon his marginal abſtract of that ſtatute, referred to from the bar, not as legiſlative authority, but as the opinion *(valeat quantum)* of an editor, who from his learned preface, and his numerous and uſeful references to the reporters appears to have poſſeſſed extenſive erudition, and to have been deeply verſed in the ſtatute law of England. But what cloſes in my mind all queſtion upon this point, is the following paſſage to be found in the latter edition of Blackſtone's Commentaries; a work not more diſtinguiſhed for its lucid order and claſſic elegance, than as an authority in all legal and conſtitutional queſtions. After touching upon back-warrants which had long prevailed in England, (and we know alſo in Ireland) without law, and referring to the two Britiſh ſtatutes of George III. which legalized them, the learned commentator thus concludes: 'And now by the 13 George III. 31. any warrant for apprehending an Engliſh offender who may have *eſcaped* into Scotland, and vice verſâ, may be endorſed and executed by the local magiſtrates, and the offender conveyed *back* to that part of the united kingdom in which ſuch offence was committed.' 4 Comm. 292, 12th edit.

I confeſs thoſe imperfections in the ſecond part of the ſtatute do not ſtrike my ſhort ſight, which are relied on with ſuch confidence on the one hand, which with ſuch unjuſt facility are conceded on the other; and in which counſel on both ſides find ſuch convenient refuge from the objections urged againſt

their reſpective conſtructions of the ſtatute. It probably would be more to be deſired than practicable to eſtabliſh a reciprocal power of bailing between the two countries differing ſo eſſentially in their laws; but ſuppoſing no ſuch difficulty to exiſt, I hold the ſtatute (which was introduced by a lawyer high in office and eminent in character at the Engliſh bar,) to have been as well and maturely conſidered in its proviſions, as it is ſalutary and politic in its principle. It has been in both its parts, the law of the land in Great Britain for many years; it has there ſtood the teſt of long experience; and it was reſerved for the ſagacity diſplayed through the preſent caſe to diſcover all its imperfections!

But the counſel for the crown contend that this conſtruction is too narrow; and that the body of the ſtatute (which is not to be controled by the preamble) is large enough to embrace not only all fugitive offenders, but another claſs of offenders, namely all ſuch as by a conſtructive preſence tranſgreſs in one iſland while they reſide in the other.—'Be it enacted, that if any perſon againſt whom a warrant ſhall be iſſued for any crime againſt the laws of Ireland ſhall *eſcape, go into, reſide, or be* in Great Britain, it ſhall be lawful for any magiſtrate of the place in Great Britain where the perſon ſhall *eſcape, go into, reſide, or be*, to endorſe ſuch warrant, &c.' And in ſupport of this conſtruction, it is aſſerted, that, this latter claſs of offenders would eſcape unpuniſhed if not included within the operation of the preſent ſtatute.

To this extended conſtruction ſeveral ſtrong objections ruſh upon the mind. It is very true that the body or purview of a ſtatute ſhall not be narrowed by the preamble, becauſe the purview may and often does remedy the miſchief, and do more; but it is no leſs true that where any doubt exiſts of the true meaning of the purview, the preamble is a ſafe and ſure key to it. In the king v. Cartwright, 4 T. R. 490. The defendant was indicted for an aſſault upon a revenue officer, under the 9th Geo. II. 35, which enacts, 'that for the more impartial trial of any indictment found for an aſſault committed *upon a revenue officer*, every ſuch offence may be tried in any county in England.' The defendant was guilty on the count which ſtated the offence to have been committed in Surrey, on the proſecutor whom it deſcribed to be a *revenue officer*, and the venue was laid in Middleſex. On motion to arreſt the judgment, it was argued that the ſtatute, though the words were general, was meant to extend only to aſſaults on officers in the *execution of their office*. And the court were all of that opinion, and that the miſchiefs from a contrary determination would be intolerable. And Buller J. that acute and truly learned judge did not diſdain to refer to the *title*, as well as to other parts of the ſtatute, to collect the intention of the legiſlature, and limit the generality of the enacting part. The 15th and 16th George III. (called the Whiteboy act) has been well referred to on this point from the bar. It enacts 'that if any perſon ſhall between ſunſet and ſunrise maliciouſly aſſault or injure the habitation, property, goods, or chattels of any other perſon, &c. he ſhall ſuffer death, &c.' This clauſe, which if conſtrued in the latitude which the words plainly import would be worthy only of Draco, has always upon reference to the judges, been controuled by the title and preamble, and held applicable only to inſurgents, and the tumultuous riſing deſcribed in that preamble.—With reſpect to Robinſon's caſe, cited by the attorney general from 2 Eaſt, the doctrine there laid down cannot be diſputed. But I confeſs I did not expect to hear that caſe likened to the preſent; a caſe, in which the language was plain and the proviſion obvious, compared to one ſo doubtful that three judges held one way, three more held the contrary, and the ſeven heſitated. The attorney general candidly admitted that his conſtruction renders altogether inoperative and utterly extinguiſhes the words 'eſcape' 'go into,' 'and reſide;' and he will not deny that ſuch conſtruction ought to be preferred, which gives full operation to every word. For that

not a more eſtabliſhed rule of law and of common ſenſe in the interpretation of a ſtatute, than that, no clauſe, ſentence, or *word*, ſhall be ſuperfluous, void or inſignificant, if by any other interpretation they may be made uſeful or pertinent. (1 Show. 108.) By the conſtruction which I ſubmit I have endeavoured to ſhew that the preamble and the purview, the miſchief and the remedy, are preciſely commenſurate, and every word in the ſtatute is aſſigned a ſpecial operative meaning. But if the ſtatute be extended to men who never viſited the iſland in which the offence was committed, it will follow that the laſt of theſe four words 'eſcape, go into, reſide, or *be*,' would ſatisfy the ſtatute; and the other three, all very operative words, particularly the word 'eſcape,' which the legiſlature with a fond preference puts forward in the advanced ground of the ſtatute, in the title, and all the preambles, have been introduced for no purpoſe but to ſwell the train of the monſyllable 'be,' or only to be expunged.

I am very ready to admit, that a crime may be committed, in one county or iſland, by a perſon while he reſides or happens to be in another; for inſtance, if a man in Dublin ſend a libel to Cork or to London to be publiſhed, the publication is his act in Cork or London. But, that ſuch an offender would remain unpuniſhed, without the aſſiſtance of this ſtatute, is a propoſition I confidently deny; becauſe (to recur to the ſame inſtance) it would be impoſſible to tranſmit a libel from hence to London, by any imaginable means, which would not amount in law to a previous publication of it in Dublin. The bare delivery of a libel to a meſſenger or letter-carrier, the dropping it in the poſt-office, addreſſed even to the object of it, who would naturally conceal and not circulate a libel upon himſelf, any ſpontaneous emanation of a libel, however limited and circumſcribed, amounts to a publication; and ſuch publiſher would be anſwerable to juſtice, in the juriſdiction where ſuch inchoate act was done, no leſs than in the other county or iſland where the libel iſſued from the preſs, and the publication became conſummated. (5 Co. 126. a. 12 Co. 35. b. 1 Hawk. c. 70. ſ. 11. 5 Mod. 167.) —The offence of ſending and delivering threatening letters ſeems to come within the ſame rule and principle of law. —The other inſtances, by which this propoſition has been attempted to be ſuſtained, I apprehend have been as unfortunately ſelected. The caſe put of a man in Dublin adminiſtering poiſon in London, through the inſtrumentality of an unconſcious and innocent perſon, will avail the gentlemen but little. Do they forget their own argument in another part of the caſe, that capital caſes are already provided for, and that ſuch a monſter (unleſs it be ſtill an unprovided and diſpuniſhable caſe) would have been tranſmiſſible even before the ſtatute?—Nothing, too, could be leſs fortunate, than the caſes of a perſon in Dublin procuring another to commit an aſſault, or mayhem, or perjury, or any miſdemeanour in London. He is a principal (ſay they) in the miſdemeanor; and as he was not within the juriſdiction where the offence was committed, how can he be brought to juſtice, if an endorſed warrant ſhall be allowed to reach him? But this reaſoning is grounded altogether in an overſight of the law. At common law, the acceſſory in one county, to a felony committed in another, was not indictable in either. This miſerable defect of the law, which occaſioned ſo groſs a failure of juſtice, demanded the interpoſition of the legiſlature; but, when it came under conſideration, ſo cautious were they of invading that fundamental principle of criminal law, the locality of offences and of trial, that they made the acceſſary triable, not in the county where the crime was committed, and the principal convicted, but in his own vicinage, in the county where the acceſſorial felony was committed.—So it is in the caſe of a treſpaſſer. If he procure a miſdemeanour to be committed in another county, whether in or out of the iſland, the law, it is true, makes him a principal offender. It makes him ſo, that juſtice may not be defeated or embarraſſed

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in its efforts to reach him by the doctrine applicable to acceſſorial offenders; but ſtill the law, conſiſtent with itſelf, makes this acceſſorial principal indictable only in his own county. He could not be tried in Cork, or in London, or at all, for the miſdemeanor which he procured to be there committed while he reſided in another juriſdiction, and your endorſed warrant would be but waſte paper. After you had dragged him, by virtue of this proceſs, acroſs the iſland, or acroſs the ſea, you muſt ſend him back to Dublin, if your object be to bring him to juſtice; for in Dublin, only, could he be tried for having procured the aſſault, or the maybem, or having ſuborned the perjury, to be committed in London.

I cannot, therefore, concur in this interpretation, which moſt unneceſſarily ſtrains the ſtatute to caſes of conſtructive preſence. I cannot diſcover any claſs or deſcription of offender, who will eſcape puniſhment, by limiting it's operation to ſuch as withdraw from the ſcene of their crime into another juriſdiction. The effect of ſuch conſtruction will be, to give the proſecutor an option to change the venue from the juriſdiction where the common law makes the party reſponſible, into another iſland, where the party is a ſtranger, where he can have no character to protect him, and where he has no compulſory means of ſecuring the attendance of his witneſſes; a conſtruction which public juſtice does not call for, and which expoſes the party to very ſerious hazard, expence, and oppreſſion.—Acts of parliament, which are made to govern all, are preſumed to be intelligible to all. No man of plain ſenſe, unperverted by the refinements of technical reaſoning, could be at a loſs to underſtand the objects of a clauſe, which recites, 'that malefactors often *eſcape* from one iſland to the other, whereby their offences remain unpuniſhed;' and then provides 'for tranſmitting *ſuch* offenders into the iſland *in* which their offences were committed.'

Now, what is the offence charged here upon the priſoner, and what are its circumſtances, as appearing upon the face of the warrant, the return to the habeas corpus, and the affidavits made on his behalf, which, as far as they are not repugnant to that return, it is competent for him to read? A miſdemeanor, charged to have been committed by the priſoner in England, while he reſided in Ireland; the compoſing and publiſhing in Weſtminſter a libel, which, if compoſed by the priſoner, he muſt have compoſed in Ireland, which, if publiſhed by the priſoner, muſt have been publiſhed by him in Ireland, before he *could* have publiſhed it in England; a libel upon the government, and certain much reſpected characters in Ireland, more properly triable in Ireland, where its malignity would be beſt underſtood and felt than in England; to be eſtabliſhed, for the moſt part, by Iriſh witneſſes, and for which, it is plain, that the priſoner is as open to proſecution in the county of Dublin as he is in the county of Middleſex. Then, with what truth can this be ſaid to be the caſe of an offender, 'whoſe crime will remain unpuniſhed' if he be not tranſmitted to Weſtminſter, by virtue of this endorſed warrant?

Gentlemen, on both ſides, have indulged themſelves in imagining caſes. Give me leave to put a poſſible, and an extravagant caſe, which might place all the *dramatis perſonæ* in rather an awkward predicament. Suppoſe the priſoner indicted alſo in Dublin, for publiſhing this libel, and that while he was *in tranſitu* to London, under the preſent back warrant, he, and the whole cavalcade, were overtaken at Conway, by a warrant from the lord chief juſtice of Ireland, backed by a Welſh juſtice. Suppoſe a ſcuffle to enſue between the two parties, who ſhould have the priſoner—a claſſical combat for the body—and that one of either party fell in the battle—whether would this be murder, manſlaughter, or juſtifiable homicide? To which party would the caſe belong?

But we are told that the offence for which the priſoner ſtands indicted is the publication of that libel in England; that this is a diſtinct offence from the publication of that identical libel in Ireland; and that he is anſwerable for

those publications only to the respective tribunals of each country. I confess I did not expect to see the fictions of the law thus spread out to catch and entangle any party. It is contended that after a prisoner has been convicted of publishing, suppose a traitorous libel in Dublin and sentenced to 500l. fine and two years imprisonment, it would be competent for the prosecutor to convey him under an endorsed warrant at the expiration of the two years to London, and there to try and punish him again for the same libel published in London; and then, if the prisoner survive all this, that he may be taken to Edinburgh, tried and convicted there also, and his remains perhaps transported for the publication of that identical libel in Scotland! And this is the mild and constitutional use to which a right is claimed of applying this new process, so perfectly analogous to the spirit of the boasted criminal code of this realm! I ask no other concession than this candid avowal to demonstrate the formidable purposes to which a beneficial process is convertible by this extended and comprehensive construction of these clauses. And a better mode of trying a doubtful principle or construction cannot be suggested, than by putting it to its fair and natural consequences. Upon the ground of its oppressive consequences it was, that the court decided against the construction contended for in the king v. Cartwright above cited. I cannot deny that a judgment had in one island for the publication could not be pleaded in bar of an indictment for the same libel published in the other; though this, considering the present relation of the two islands, is a defect in the law of both which ought to be amended. Between county and county you may plead *autrefois acquit*, or *autrefois convict*; but not so between island and island, though we are told that they stand in reference to each other as county and county. But admitting the publication in three capitals of the same libel to be in law distinct offences, yet surely in point of fact and in common sense that publication, whether its diffusion be limited or extended, is but one crime. The train may be laid in Westminster, and there may spring this moral mine of combustible infamy scattering fire and death in every direction; the crime it is true may be flagitious in proportion to the mischief and its extended operation; but still it is but one crime, whatever the extent may be of its ravages, whether it crosses the channel, the Tweed, or only the Thames.—To say that the legislature would interfere in such a case and arm with an extraordinary process, a vindictive prosecutor to glut his resentment by multiplied punishments would be to make the legislature auxiliary to a malignant and implacable vengeance. The court has no right to get out of a plain case by such refinement, and to be thus astute not in guarding but in construing away the liberty of a subject.

Much might be said upon the ground that the construction contended for by the crown converts a prospective statute into an ex post facto law. It has therefore been called by counsel for the defendant an occasional act; and certainly such construction exposes the statute to that observation. But the best answer to so foul and unfounded an imputation would be, to say that the statute is not retrospective, that, like the great body of our criminal code, it attaches only upon future offenders, and is not meant to act upon bye-gone crimes. Will it be lightly believed, that the legislature intended to bring past offences under the grasp and scourge of this law? Every venial discretion of our early and thoughtless years, committed in the reciprocal interest between the two islands! Every assault or other misdemeanour (an instance well put from the bar) committed by an English militia officer or soldier in 1798, amidst the confusion and dismay of that calamitous period, who, instead of withdrawing to elude justice was followed by the regret and anguish of his fellow-subjects, whom he had volunteered to save! I do not say that a case may not happen to justify an ex post facto law; but it must be a strong and cogent case, one in which the safety of the state, or its most important interests are concerned; and I add, that such a statute, though

though the criſis had called for it, would ſtill be contrary to the genius, the ſpirit, and the practice of the Britiſh law.)—It has been ſaid, however, from the bar, that this ſtatute adds no new crime to the catalogue, and that an ex poſt facto law is one which makes an action criminal that at the time of doing it was innocent. But this I take to be too narrow a definition. Will it be ſaid, that ſir John Fenwick's bill of attainder was not an ex poſt facto law, and of the moſt unconſtitutional kind, becauſe it created no new crime, and only acted upon new evidence?

Upon the whole, the preſent caſe wants two ingredients eſſentially, in my apprehenſion, to bring any caſe within the meaning and ſpirit of the preſent ſtatute; I mean *eſcape* and *impunity*. The priſoner has never been in England ſince the publication of the alleged libel, and therefore has not *eſcaped* or withdrawn from juſtice; and if he be guilty, *his offence is as open and expoſed to proſecution and puniſhment* in Ireland as it is in England. I will not ſay that the proviſions of the habeas corpus act are not examinable and open to modification and amendment, as well as thoſe of every other ſtatute. But the legiſlature will approach that bulwark of our ſtrength and glory with cautious and trembling hands, and will not without imperious neceſſity diſturb a ſingle brick of the proud fabric, which encloſes within its ſacred ſhrine the everlaſting object of Britiſh gratitude and veneration. The 12th and 16th clauſes we have ſeen declare it illegal to ſend any man a priſoner out of the realm but a *capital* offender; now it was unneceſſary to trench upon this ineſtimable privilege of a Britiſh ſubject farther than to make *all* offenders amenable to juſtice whoſe crimes would otherwiſe remain unpuniſhed. This conſtruction makes it a ſalutary and conſtitutional ſtatute. It acts upon the principle ſanctioned and adopted by the habeas corpus act itſelf, and only extends to miſdemeanours the proviſions which that ſtatute limited to capital offences.——Give it the conſtruction contended for, and you tranſform a wiſe and wholeſome regulation of reciprocal police into an engine of intolerable oppreſſion.

A great deal more matter preſſes upon my mind; but I have already been too prolix. I ſhall conclude with declaring my decided opinion (as decided as it can be, conſiſtent with my unaffected reſpect for the reſt of the court from whom I differ) that the priſoner's caſe does not come within the ſtatute; but that if I only doubted, I ſhould ſay as I do now, that the priſoner ought to have the benefit of that doubt, or be diſcharged.

A Biographical Sketch of the Honourable Charles James Fox. From an Impartial Britiſh Publication. *(Concluded from page 263.)*

IN the whole ſeries of hoſtilities directed againſt the colonies, mr. Fox ſucceſſively proteſted againſt them, one by one, and when he found that they had entered into commercial and amicable treaties with their moſt catholic and chriſtian majeſties, and conſequently that both theſe powers, became bound in gratitude and good faith to aſſiſt them, as well againſt our reſentment, as our endeavours to deſtroy their connection; he declared, that the duty for us to perform, after the bloody tranſactions our unjuſt policy had occaſioned, was to endeavour to ſecure a large ſhare of their commerce, by a perpetual alliance on a federal foundation. The houſe, to uſe a vulgar phraſe, was, to make the beſt of a bad bargain. Some ſuch advice we ſtand in need of at the preſent time: and it can never be ſuppoſed, that ſo high ſpirited a mind as that poſſeſſed by our admired ſtateſman would ever conſent to compromiſe the honour of his country, to obtain for it the ſemblance of a peace. There is a policy which may temper reſentment, and reſtrain courage, without any diminution of reputation. But it is the misfortune at all times that the miniſter who commences a war however unjuſt, or unneceſſary, is unwilling to deſiſt from it as long as he can, in whatſoever manner he raiſes means for continuing it.

The

This is one of the moſt inauſpicious omens accompanying the reinſtatement into power of our preſent miniſter.—The different ſpeeches of mr. Fox, on this intereſting ſubject are ſo many ſpecimens of wiſdom and intellectual attainment. He took the lead in all the ſubſequent ſtruggles of that illuſtrious oppoſition, and at length ſucceeded in putting an end to a war which ſo emphatically had been ſaid *to tarniſh the honour and glory of Great Britain.*

Mr. Fox merits to be as much diſtinguiſhed for the philoſopher as the ſtateſman. His rival, on the contrary, evinces not the ſmalleſt tincture of philoſophy in all he does, in all he ſays: his character being wholly included within the range of what the French define *un homme d'etat.* Mr. Fox, in conjunction with many other ſound patriots and conſummate ſtateſmen, put an end to that ſophiſtry and corruption which enabled lord North and his coadjutors to carry on the American war, which was obſerved in our laſt to have ſullied the annals of Britiſh hiſtory. The motive of mr. Fox's oppoſition to government is always as obvious as it is rational. The unfortunate progreſs, and the diſhonourable termination of the conteſt we have been ſpeaking of, proved on what a wretched and miſtaken policy it was founded. He had uniformly laid it down as an axiom in politics, that when a country in the ſpace of a few years is changed from a proſperous to an oppoſite condition, the government of it muſt be ill adminiſtered. The effectual oppoſition, however, of this great patriot and ſtateſman, and of lord Rockingham, during the ſhort period that nobleman lived to act with him, ſaved us from the peril with which we were threatened. By the peace our views were directed again to commerce; and by this we were again elevated to a pitch of uncommon good fortune. We reſembled a man who had recovered from a courſe of intoxication with an unimpaired conſtitution. The funds, which repreſent the nation's fortune, roſe to an unparalleled height, the three per cents being, in a ſhort time, at ninety-eight and a fraction. It is true that mr. Fox had no ſhare in the government at this juncture we are ſpeaking of; but it was chiefly owing to him that the affairs of the nation had been directed into ſo happy a channel; and there is every reaſon to believe that if his counſel had been liſtened to, in the late unlooked-for dilemma, we ſhould ſtill have purſued the ſame auſpicious tract. The perſon who had made his way to the ſupreme poſt of government, though of uncommon attainment, had leſs experience in men and things, and was not gifted with the ſame foreſight into public events: he plunged the nation into a new war, to keep out of the country a principle which it was alleged had occaſioned the French revolution, and might endanger our own eſtabliſhment. No man will deny that there was ſome danger of that kind: but was it wiſe to enter into a war to avert it? Was no part of that danger to be found at home? And would it not have been more politic to concede to the people theſe privileges which on all hands it is allowed they have a right to demand. It did appear undoubtedly that there was a conſiderably diffuſed republican ſpirit in England at the period to which we allude; but republicans are a loud and as well as plain ſpeaking men, and there were too many perſons appriſed of the advantages of a well-tempered and mixed government, not to have been contented with the monarchial part of it, notwithſtanding the exiſtence of thoſe grievances ſo loudly complained of.—Under ſo prudent a courſe, mr. Fox would have been the adviſer of the crown as well as the advocate of the people. Where nothing is to be demanded, our views are to preſerve what we have got. How has his rival acted? Why, in reſiſting that claim which he once acknowledged by his conduct to be juſt, and ſanctioned by his eloquence, he has diminiſhed the national proſperity, and put the whole of the public fortune to hazard.

There are ſome who blame mr. Fox's oppoſition, as they do every thing elſe, on the ground of its retarding the neceſſary movements of the ſtate in time

of

of war. In a maſterly ſpeech he delivered on the 3d of March, 1779, introductory to a motion of cenſure on the firſt lord of the admiralty, he offers a ſatisfactory anſwer to ſuch perſons.—After ſpeaking of the advantages a deſpotic government derives from ſecrecy, and an exemption from public interference in many of its enterprizes, where the vigour of exertion is only bounded by the abilities of the ſtate; he beautifully exemplifies how much ſuch advantages are overbalanced by thoſe of a free government. 'No ſociety,' ſaid he, 'is conſtituted ſolely for war. It would be imprudent not to provide againſt ſuch a contingency; but abſurd to make it the excluſive object of every civil inſtitution. In this reſpect, therefore, free are infinitely preferable to deſpotic ſtates. The latter ſeem modelled, only with a few exceptions, to circumſtances of hoſtility; the former are chiefly calculated for times of peace. Theſe more effectually protect men in their perſons and properties, encourage and ſtimulate the exertions of individuals, call forth and occupy talents in the public ſervice which might otherwiſe be loſt in obſcurity, aſſiſt the enterprizes of trade and commerce, inſpire the love of our country, and countenance a ſpirit of honeſt independence. No modification of ſociety can be altogether free from inconvenience; but that is certainly beſt, on the whole, which puts every man as nearly on a level as poſſible, by ſubjecting all equally to the ſame laws. This happily combines every member of the ſociety in one common intereſt, and creates a perſonal, as well as a public pride, which, when properly directed, and judiciouſly reſtrained, is the ſtrongeſt incitement to magnanimity and glory.' He went on to prove, that no nations have been more generally ſucceſsful in war than thoſe in which the whole body of the people had a ſhare in the public councils; and cited the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, in exemplification of his obſervation. If it has been this gentleman's lot to be diſtinguiſhed more than any other perſon, as an oppoſitioniſt, it has ariſen from his regard to public honour and public good. He has been heard to ſay, and he was believed when he ſaid it, that all private averſions he ſincerely and ſolemnly diſclaimed, and has often proteſted, that man was not on earth againſt whom he harboured the leaſt perſonal antipathy. 'Malignity,' (he has ſaid), 'I thank God, is a ſenſation totally foreign to my feelings.' He has appealed to his friends and acquaintance, whether nature had curſed him with a diſpoſition ſo hoſtile, either to his own or the happineſs of others. The ſame declaration was made on the occaſion of his taking a hoſtile part againſt ſir Hugh Palliſer, and defending the character of his gallant and honourable relation, admiral Keppel. This diſpute between theſe two naval officers, and the conſequent court martial, excited a great deal of animoſity in the navy. Mr. Fox made an admirable ſpeech in the houſe of commons, on that occaſion; it diſcovered ſtrong powers of oratory, much political ſagacity, a great knowledge of the world, and, above all, an intimate acquaintance with the human heart. We have not room to tranſcribe the ſubſtance of this memorable and maſterly oration he made on the intrigues employed by a court faction at that day, to exalt one character by the ruin of the other, as ſuited to the intereſt o' the men in power; but the fact to which it refers ought never to be forgotten, while the Britiſh navy is regarded in proportion to its utility. The whole influence of the crown was exerted to effect the deſign of its miniſters, but it might be ſaid of the veteran admiral, as Junius ſaid of Wilkes, 'The rays of royal indignation, concentered in this one man, ſerved but to illumine, they could not conſume him.'

It may not be thought improper here to mention here, that vice admiral Hugh Palliſer had preferred a charge againſt his commander in chief, admiral Keppel, and that the court martial declared the accuſation to be malicious and ill-founded. Notwithſtanding this proceeding had drawn conſiderable popularity on the head of the accuſer, the miniſtry thought proper to re-

him with the government of Greenwich hoſpital. This appointment was conſidered by many, as well as by mr. Fox, to be a meaſure of ſo much criminality, ſo incongruous to the ſenſe, and derogatory to the honour of the nation, that it drew from the veteran admiral's relation a torrent of indignant oratory, and a motion of cenſure on the appointment. The above is one of the inſtances which has called up the inquiſitorial and patriotic ſpirit of the ableſt and moſt popular ſenator that ever eſpouſed the cauſe of the people againſt any government. The bold and undiſguiſed manner in which this *pupil of nature*, this *man of the people*, ſpeaks concerning men and their actions, has not only thrown him ſometimes into altercations, but once brought his life into danger. In the ſeſſion of 1779, mr. Adam, who had till that time acted in concert with the minority, hinted in the houſe, that he ſhould vote with adminiſtration. This receſſion at ſuch a time (for it was in the moſt calamitous period of the war,) greatly altered the opinion of that gentleman's friends concerning the integrity of his views. The defection of mr. Adam raiſed the tone of the party he joined. Miniſters inſtriouſly propagated both in and out of parliament, that all our want of ſucceſs, and every diſaſter in the war were chargeable to the oppoſition, by impeding the meaſures of government, and defeating its operations. Mr. Fox ably, and with indignant warmth, defended himſelf and his friends from the imputation of ſtruggling as a party merely for place, power, and profit. Such a prepoſterous mode of ſlandering oppoſition, he obſerved, ſcarcely merited a ſerious anſwer. He threw, however, upon his adverſaries, ſuch flaſhes of indignation by way of retort, that they never ventured afterwards to aſſail him in the ſame ſtrain: after making an ſuch parody on a ſtriking paſſage in Gulliver's Travels, he ſaid, 'I can hear well enough, in ſome reſpects, and even make allowance for the ignorance, incapacity, folly, corruption, love of place, emolument, and power, in theſe men, I can even pity them for their wants, their impotence, and their groſs ſtupidity. I feel for their miſerable infatuation, not knowing whether to ruſh headlong on immediate ruin, or retreat with ſafety. Deſpicable and unprincipled as they are, I have nevertheleſs learned to regard their perſons with reſpect, from the conſpicuous ſtations they hold in the view of the public.—But when ſuch men, thus involved, and involving others in every poſſible misfortune and diſgrace, urge their claims of merit to what deſerves an ax or a halter, and under a complication of great national calamities, coolly contend that thoſe diſaſters, which every individual feels, do not exiſt, or if they do, that they ought juſtly to be aſcribed to oppoſition; ſuch a lump of deformity and diſeaſe, of folly and wickedneſs, of ignorance and temerity, thus deeply and incurably ſmitten with pride, and diſtended by audacity, breaks all meaſures of patience.' Such a portraiture of the aſſociates of mr. Adam, could not but be a little galling to that gentleman: it is, therefore, not very ſurprizing, that a miſconſtruction in a warm debate ſhould induce him to think his own honour impeached by the ſarcaſtic alluſions on the whole party of which he now had become a member. Mr. Adam was a lawyer, but forgot that honour ought not to have been ſacrificed to the ſavage etiquette of a childiſh reſentment, and that it was wrong to add his own example to continue and ſanction a cuſtom, which often ſtakes a valuable life againſt the moſt worthleſs, and involves the innocent in thoſe misfortunes which ſhould belong only to the guilty. The day after the debate alluded to, mr. Adam wrote to mr. Fox a note as follows, dated Saturday, four o'clock, afternoon, Nov. 27, 1779.

'Mr. Adam preſents his compliments to mr. Fox, and begs leave to repreſent to him, that upon conſidering again and again what paſſed between them laſt night, it is impoſſible for him to have his character cleared to the public, without inſerting the following paragraph in the newſpapers.'—'We have authority to aſſure the public, that in a converſation that paſſed between

mr. Fox and mr. Adam, in consequence of the debate in the house of commons on Thursday last, mr. Fox declared, that, however much his speech may have been misrepresented, he did not mean to throw any personal reflection upon mr. Adam.' In a postscript was added, 'Major Humberston does me the honour of delivering this to you, and will bring your answer.'

Mr. Fox, whose sentiments are not more nice on national than on personal honour, returned the following answer:

'Sir, I am sorry it is utterly inconsistent with my ideas of propriety, to authorise the putting any thing into the newspapers relative to a speech, which in my opinion required no explanation. You, who heard the speech, must know, that it did convey no personal reflection upon you, unless you felt yourself in the predicament upon which I animadverted. The account of my speech in the newspapers is certainly incorrect, and as certainly unauthorised by me; and therefore, with respect to that, I have nothing to say. Neither the conversation that passed at Brookes's, nor this letter, is of a secret nature; and, if you have any wish to relate the one, or shew the other, you are perfectly at liberty to do so. I am, &c. &c.'

The consequence of this was a duel, in which mr. Fox was wounded. From various circumstances connected with this proceeding, the passions of the public were inflamed against the challenger, and insinuations in the public papers were thrown out that he chose this way of settling the difference from motives too bad to be avowed. In consequence, his person, country, and connections, were all exposed to a torrent of abuse. It was even said that the designs of the ministry on mr. Fox were base and bloody, and that mr. Adam had been made an instrument of their purpose. This severe and unjust interpretation obtained some kind of countenance from the unfortunate and unperceived circumstance of mr. Fox having been wounded, when mr. Adam fired his second shot. Col. Fitzpatrick accompanied mr. Fox. Mr. Adam acknowledged his antagonist's conduct to be completely that of a man of honour, and it was extolled in all companies. Firmness, generosity, and courage were evinced by him on this awful occasion, and no action of his life tended more to endear and exalt him in the public opinion. He was visited and congratulated on his escape by the most distinguished of the nobility and commoners in the kingdom. The moment when this serious affair happened seemed big with the fate of the empire. Disunion at home, want of respectability abroad, loss of territory, danger of general bankruptcy, were the unequivocal symptoms of approaching ruin. Ireland had entered into a spirited resolution, by which she had defended and righted herself, and the patriots of England proposed a measure of association, in order to stop the mad career of a ministry, whose infatuated conduct, they truly declared, if persisted in, must have occasioned our political dissolution. The county of York took the lead in this promising and important step, and the example was followed by Westminster. The meeting was held in the hall of that city, of which mr. Fox was unanimously chosen chairman. He delivered a forcible and argumentative oration to a vast assemblage of persons, who listened to him with rapture, and followed him with bursts of applause. He commenced his speech in a manner which never can be forgotten, not merely for his glowing eloquence, of which he can have no rival, but the forcible and happy manner in which he invests his auditory with the subject matter of his discourse. He said, 'Were you, gentlemen, to ask every member, at he passes through this hall to the house of commons, what he thought of the measures, and what of the honesty and wisdom of ministers, he would tell you, he detested and despised them. Yet, ten to one, the very same member would be instructed, by the nod of authority, to vote on whatever question the minister inclined.—This corruption, which the profligacy of parliament has rendered so formidable and so universal, contains within itself the baneful source of its own continuance.

tinuance.' As the miniſters of that day exerted all their influence through the newſpapers at their diſpoſal, to repreſent thoſe meetings as ſeditious, and the petitions they produced, as dangerous, mr. Fox particularly dwelt upon their conſtitutionality, and of their beneficial tendency. 'It is affirmed,' ſaid he, 'that petitions lead to anarchy and confuſion. They do not.—They tend to prevent every ſort of public miſchief, to avert the downfal of the empire, to reſtore us to harmony and unanimity, and to recover our national conſequence and tranquillity by vigour, exertion, and ſucceſs. 'But this is not a time to embarraſs government.' Is that then the object of theſe petitions? No! Their aim is œconomy, and œconomy is giving new ſupplies to government. All that can be ſaved from the ſink of corruption will thus contribute to public ſervice, give additional ſtrength to our arms, and enable us to maintain, with ſpirit and effect, the dreadful and unequal ſtruggle in which we are engaged. We are told, 'this is not a time for theſe complaints, or this reformation.' What! is not the moment of neceſſity the moment of relief? When is œconomy moſt ſeaſonable but when preſſed for ſupplies? We now feel our wants. We are in need of every aid that ingenuity can invent. We have occaſion for all the money that can be raiſed. The meaſure would be criminal indeed, were we contriving to burthen the people with more taxes; but we wiſh to anſwer the demands of the ſtate,—not by additional impoſitions, but by a frugal application of what we already poſſeſs.' From that which has ſo recently happened, it might appear, that no language could be more appropriate at this time, to the purpoſe of expoſing and checking that venality and ſelfiſhneſs, which have of late ſo much diſgraced the higher departments of the government. Nothing but the determined and temperate reſolution of the people in the dangerous criſis we have been ſpeaking of, ſaved the country at that time, and nothing leſs can reſcue it from the perils with which it is now ſurrounded. Mr. Fox roufed in them that happy and ſucceſsful energy then, and he will no doubt do it again in time of equal need. We never have had in the memory of man, in the records of hiſtory, ſo powerful a foe to contend with as now. It is in vain, it is puerile, to think of overcoming him by ſquibs and nick-names. He no doubt ſays we are welcome to call him *tyrant* and *uſurper*. France has thought proper to confer the title of emperor on the man, who at the head of her armies, beat off her numerous enemies, and freed her from diſmemberment. Nations in all ages have rewarded in the ſame manner thoſe who have obtained them glory and empire. It was our unwiſe government drove France into that belligerent attitude we behold her at this moment; a wiſer one will be able to render that attitude leſs impoſing to others, leſs formidable to us: and of ſuch a government we think the ſtateſman we are ſpeaking of, entitled to be a member, even to be the head. It is difficult, while contemplating a character like the preſent, to reſtrain the indignation from conceiving him equal to every thing the country ſtands in need of. His love of it, his high ſenſe of honour, his abhorrence of every thing which has a ſelfiſh tendency, appear to be ſatisfactory pledges for his conduct, to both the crown and the people. But as this is not intended to be a panegyric, but an impartial ſketch of his life and actions, we will again proceed to the main deſign of taking up the pen. The great object of biography is general utility: we do not, conceive it neceſſary to enter into a minute detail of all thoſe deviations from prudence and rectitude which mr. Fox may have fallen into. The ſway of faſhion, the etiquette of cuſtom, not to ſay the preſſure of neceſſity, may have impelled him to have recourſe to theſe expedients for obtaining money, which a practically wiſe man would have avoided, and which at a more advanced period in life, he would himſelf have ſhunned and diſdained. We have never heard of a ſtudied act of diſhonour on his part. His ſale of the clerkſhip of the pells in Ireland excited numerous

merous aſperſions on his character, and imputations both of ingratitude to the miniſter he had abandoned, and of perſonal indelicacy to the king. This tranſaction was entirely miſconceived. He had neither been indebted to the miniſter nor the king for this place. It was a reverſionary grant from his father, and he inherited it as a patrimony: all, therefore, that can be ſaid on it is, that it had been better for him if he could have kept it. It is not denied that ſome of the tribe of Moſes and Levi may have reproached him at times for not being ſo punctual in his payments; and perhaps if all the ſcenes were to be recited which have paſſed between him and theſe Iſraelites in his back parlour (which he facetiouſly denominated the *Jeruſalem chamber*), his enemies might be gratified by the edge it could not fail to give to their malice. It is not true that no man ever made a good public ſteward, who had been negligent of his own private affairs. There are numerous inſtances to the contrary on record. The vivacity of mr. Fox has often expoſed him to ſevere and unjuſt animadverſions. Such, for inſtance, as that when his late brother's houſe was in flames, his offering to bet the noble owner which beam, which partition, or which chimney would next give way. We do not, nor would any one over credulous, believe the half of what has been ſaid of this uncommon character. One thing is certain, becauſe it is on record, that however much or little he might feel for the misfortunes of others, his own never made him gloomy. Perhaps we could not better illuſtrate this affirmation, than by preſenting to the reader a few fanciful, but highly poetic verſes, written above twenty years ago on this ſubject.

INVOCATION TO POVERTY.

'O Poverty! of pale conſumptive hue,
If thou delight'ſt to haunt me ſtill in view,
If ſtill thy preſence muſt my ſteps attend,
At leaſt continue, as thou art, my friend.
When Scotch example bids me be unjuſt,
Falſe to my word, or faithleſs to my truſt,
Bid me the baneful error quickly ſee,
And ſhun the world to find repoſe with thee.
When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,
Or int'reſt ſhut my ears to ſorrow's cry,
Or courtiers cuſtom would my reaſon bend,
My foe to flatter, or deſert my friend,—
Oppoſe, kind Poverty, thy temper'd ſhield,
And bear me off unvanquiſh'd from the field.
If giddy fortune e'er return again,
With all her idle, reſtleſs, wanton train;
Her magic glaſs ſhould falſe ambition hold,
Or av'rice bid me put my truſt in gold;
To my relief, then, virtuous goddeſs, haſte,
And with thee bring thy daughter ever chaſte,
Health! Liberty! and Wiſdom! ſiſters bright,
Whoſe charms can make the worſt condition light,
Beneath the hardeſt fate the mind cheer,
Can heal affliction, and diſarm deſpair,
In chains, in torments, pleaſure can bequeath,
And dreſs in ſmiles the tyrant hour of death.

Now though adverſity muſt always be a bar to a young gentleman's career in politics, yet to have felt it, and to be able to bend to the ſtorm, allows a man to riſe with more independence of mind than ever. At the time of the great the virtuous lord Rockingham's death mr. Fox, from principle alone, quitted the adminiſtration of which he had been a member only as long as that nobleman had taken the lead in it. He ſaid what is honourable to him in the remembrance! In reſigning my ſituation as ſecretary of ſtate, I am not inſenſible to the convenience, I might almoſt ſay, to the neceſſity of its emoluments; but in a caſe where honour or principle muſt be ſacrificed, I could not be long in reſolving what to do. I dictate to no gentleman how he is to act; but as there are ſeveral in the ſame predicament with myſelf, if they feel as I do they will act as I do. His example was followed by ſeveral friends, for at this early period of his political life no one

thought his honour unsafe in such hands. He never broke his word with his friend. We have before observed, that mr. Fox's life has been a life of opposition, with very short interruptions. After the American war was censured and put an end to, every one must remember that a coalition between two great parties took place, which brought him again for a short time into power. This measure of our admired patriot was pretty generally censured, and being of that creed which thinks the few more likely to be wrong than the many, we disapproved of it ourselves. His arch rival, mr. Pitt's India bill removed mr. Fox from power. Of this measure, however, we do not think his adversaries in the right, for the matter was not generally understood, and as the India company were flattered by the bill of his opponent, and a certain cabal near the throne, kept up a great outcry, he was by mere intrigue and ministerial jockeyship thrown from his seat. It is not in mr. Fox's nature to descend to littleness, nor adopt subterfuges for the attainment of the most desirable acquisition in nature. Mr. Pitt entered triumphantly with his new India bill as a passport, not for *popular favour*, for the people at no time ever understood the merit or demerit of either bill. The most discerning part of the public, however, have long since discovered which bill would have contributed the longest to keep our vast possessions in India, and which was fittest framed to enrich certain persons at the heads of the respective boards of the concern.

If we might be allowed to run back a year or two in our history, we might shew our readers how the independent mind of mr. Fox manifested itself on these occasions, where the hacknied minister gives up every private or friendly tie to the consideration of keeping in place. When the late admiral Rodney was raised to a peerage for his successes over the French, mr. Fox was censured for not preferring lord Hood, as his colleague to represent the city of Westminster, rather than sir Cecil Wray. This was made a matter of querulous debate in the house of commons, by lord Fielding and others, who scouted the idea of a minister appearing familiar and undisguised at an election. Mr. Fox met this, as he does every argument in which he is personally concerned, without the least reluctance.—He said the professional merits of lord Hood were above his praise. His lordship, who possessed the grateful acknowledgements of his country, could not be very ambitious, or at least stand in need of his tribute. It was, however, what he owed, in common with all men, and what he was always ready to pay, a distinction founded on the most eminent personal desert. But surely it was now shewing this gallant officer any disrespect, in not giving him the preference to his old but honourable friend, for whom he had determined to vote. The politics of sir Cecil Wray were known and established, his parliamentary conduct had been decided upon by the public; his principles and attachments were tried. The city of Westminster was electing not an admiral, but a representative; not one who had served his country at sea, but one qualified to serve her in parliament. He should therefore give his vote to the best of his judgment, but meant not by that circumstance any disrespect to any man. Nor would any honourable gentleman, who understood the great doctrine of election in this free country, differ from him in asserting, that no man could act a pure and honourable part, who, on such an occasion, did not divest himself, as much as possible, of every kind and degree of partiality whatever. Apostrophising then to the person who occasioned the debate, he said, 'The noble lord seems offended at seeing my name in a newspaper, in connection with the resolutions of my fellow-electors, my constituents and friends. After what has passed, in this house, about the franchising of revenue-officers, I hope no man will say, that a secretary of state necessarily relinquishes his right to vote as a member of the community at large. It has pleased his majesty to call me to the honour of serving the public as one of his ministers. But does this office divest me of my birth-right as an Englishman?

liſhman? or is there no difference in exerciſing this right as a man, and acting officially as a miniſter? Whenever this houſe has any reaſon to call me to an account for ſuch an improper interference, my conduct muſt be ſo pointedly cenſurable, that I ſhall not attempt to juſtify it. I am a miniſter to-day; to-morrow may reduce me to my former ſituation and circumſtances. But, while I am an Engliſhmen, and within the protection of thoſe laws that originate in liberty, and have liberty for their object, this privilege muſt continue unalterable.'

On this adminiſtration, *The Rockingham Adminiſtration*, as it is called, of which mr. Fox was ſo conſpicuous a member, it may not be improper to ſay ſomething of its character. It exerciſed thoſe principles which the friends of the people had always profeſſed.—It might be conſidered as a delegation from the people to repair thoſe breaches which the influence of the crown had occaſioned in the conſtitution. The members who compoſed it had too much dignity of ſentiment to ſtoop to intrigue, too much virtue to uſe any other influence than that which reſulted from the utility of their objects, and the rectitude of their plans. They confirmed the public confidence, by deſtroying parliamentary corruption; and ſatisfied the people, that the power of a conſtitutional miniſter is perfectly compatible with independence.

Upon the termination of the adminiſtration we have been ſpeaking of, we ſhewed how the nobleneſs of mr. Fox's great mind was ſuperior to all the flattering temptations of emolument and power. We alſo ſlightly alluded to the coalition with the party whoſe meaſures he had long contelled, whoſe blunders he had expoſed, and whoſe official arrangements he had himſelf ſo lately overturned.

The cauſes which more immediately produced that political connection are probably known only to the few, who may be in no haſte to reveal them.—Human conduct is ſometimes not ſo happy as to carry its reaſons on the face of it, and the real motives which produced moſt of thoſe changes and revolutions which confound the purſuits and annihilate the diſtinctions of parties, are ſeldom avowed. But, perhaps, the beſt excuſe for that which is ſo ambiguous to us, will be found in the elegant work of this ſtateſman's life. Its author ſays, 'The ultimate and ſupreme object of all political aſſociation is harmony and protection, not diſcord and licentiouſneſs. Were all men incapable and unaccommodating, they never could unite, except by accident or on emergencies: and then only with an immediate view to rupture and hoſtility.—But the propenſity, or deſire, which we entertain, in common with other animals, of mingling with our ſpecies, attaches us ſo ſtrongly to ſociety, that we are prone to indulge it at every inconvenience. The ſurrender of our opinions and prejudices, in a thouſand inſtances, ſeems one of thoſe tacit conditions, without which we can enjoy the protection, or ſhare the advantages, of no regular government whatever.—Cordiality, and compliance with the various requiſitions and circumſtances of our reſpective ſituations, as members of one great aggregate body, are the firſt and moſt indiſpenſible of all relative duties.'

During the violent proceedings in the late parliament, when our preſent miniſter's ſway might be deſcribed as unlimited, mr. Fox thought it proper to recede from parliament altogether. His ſagacious mind ſaw nothing was to be gained to the country by his attendance in the houſe, and ſomething might be for ever loſt to himſelf if he continued in a ſituation where he was liable to be provoked to ſay what might be miſconſtrued by three-fourths of his hearers. To thoſe who did not approve ſuch a ſtep, he gave the beſt reaſon poſſible. He never affected to be in poſſeſſion of an antidote againſt the common imbecility of humanity. He acknowledged that he is as liable to error, and even to eccentricities of opinion, as any man; but the purity of his intentions and the independence of his mind were rights which he had determined to preſerve at all hazards, which he would not yield to the humour or ſolici-

citude of his beſt friends, of all the electors in Great Britain, of a majority of the whole world, and which he would not part with but with his life. Theſe are the ſentiments of a great, of an independent mind; they are the beſt ſecurity for any confidence which can be placed in their poſſeſſor. We believe ſome part of the leiſure hours of mr. Fox at this time was employed in compoſing a hiſtory of the houſe of Stuart.

Mr. Fox has always been diſtinguiſhed as a member of the whig club, and has on particular occaſions made ſuch a ſpeech as has been conſidered his own opinion of public meaſures, and the conduct he thought the wiſeſt to be purſued out of parliament for obtaining that reformation of abuſes which he has never loſt ſight of. The whigs are a numerous, reſpectable, and powerful body, whoſe principles are dictated by the pureſt liberty. Under the adminiſtration of mr. Pitt, ſome violence has been done to them as a body, from his reſentment to two or three of their members, who had uttered ſentiments which wounded his pride.

The moſt invidious of mr. Fox's oppoſers have endeavoured to caſt a ſhade over his character, for having accepted of a gratuitous ſubſcription from his friends; but of all the penſions that ever were granted to patriots for ſervices rendered their country, this is ſurely the moſt honourable! Not a ſhilling was ſubſcribed, but by men who were acknowledgedly attached to the liberties of their country; who did themſelves more honour by this deed, than they could poſſibly confer by any ſum, however large, they wrote their names againſt. If this is being a penſioner, what good man would not wiſh to be on ſuch a liſt!

Mr. Fox was ſelected by the catholics of Ireland to preſent their late petition to parliament, [for his ſpeech in full, May 13, ſee page 299.]

Mr. Fox is ſometimes vehement in diſcourſe, but his vehemence does not in the leaſt correſpond with his diſpoſition in private life, where he is gentle and affable: it ariſes wholly from his education, and a ſtrong ſenſe of what he conſiders his public duty. Vehemence has always been the diſtinction of democratic orators.

We do not know that in ſketching the life of a ſtateſman, it is neceſſary to ſpeak of his attachment to the fair ſex. All that can be ſaid of him on this ſubject will only do him honour. It is not likely that ſo ardent a mind could be deſtitute of a paſſion which has predominated in the commanders of armies, of empires, and in the ſublimeſt characters. He has, after the example of a noble marquis in India, given his hand where his heart was long enjoyed, and the conduct of both ladies is held amiable and exemplary.

His charming verſes to the beautiful mrs. Crewe, ſhew with exquiſite juſtneſs and delicacy of thought, the ſtate of his elegant mind, while gazing on female excellence.

The author thinks he cannot better conclude this intereſting ſketch than by tranſcribing a few words from the learned author of the never to be forgotten preface to Bellendenus. 'When I contemplate the unworthy fortune which has attended this moſt exalted character, I am indignant from the memory of the paſt, and full of grief from the expectation of the future. He himſelf, however, may proudly claim the public gratitude; for in the midſt of calamity, which menaces the ſecurity of the moſt deſerving citizens, he conſoles himſelf with the conſciouſneſs of his integrity, with the fair and undeluding hope, that poſterity will render juſtice to his fame.'

Romance of the Pyrenees. By a Lady.
(Continued from page 292.)

CHAP. XII.

VICTORIA was awakened at an early hour by the rays of the ſun, which ſtole through the latticed windows and played upon her face, the curtains of her bed remaining uncloſed to enable her to ſee danger the moment it appeared. On firſt opening her eyes her recollection was not quite awake, and ſhe ſtared round her with that momentary vacuity of mind often

experienced

experienced after a heavy ſlumber.—The objects that ſtruck her view were not familiar to her: this brought on the mental inquiry of 'Where am I?' which like an electric ſhock ſprung through her heart, rouſing at once the horrid recollection of her wretched ſituation: then ſtarting upon her elbow to ſee if her companions were ſafe, as was her morning cuſtom, horror at once aſſailed every faculty of her mind, and, ſhrieking wildly, ſhe ſprang from the bed almoſt frantic with diſmay. Her ſcreams awakened Hero, who, in a violent perturbation, demanded the cauſe of her alarm.

'Oh! tell me,' cried Victoria, in the wild half-ſhrieking tones of terror, 'am I awake? Am I not in a hideous dream?—Where is ſignora Bernini?—Where, where is her bed?'

Hero looked, and ſaw that both were gone, and no veſtige of either remaining; and Victoria now convinced by Hero's frantic aſtoniſhment and horror that it was no deluſion, flew to the ſpot where the bed had ſtood, and, vehemently ſtamping with her feet to learn if the floor was firm, found it immoveable, and ſo curiouſly inlaid, that a ſeparation in any part of it ſeemed impoſſible. Next they eagerly examined the wainſcot, then the ceiling: but no clue to the diſappearance of Octavia could ſhe diſcover, the door remaining faſt bolted on the inſide, as they had left it when they fell aſleep.

Horror chilled Victoria's ſoul; and transfixed by deſpair ſhe leaned againſt one of the poſts of her own bed, until the dreadful groans of Hero, who lay in ſtrong convulſions on the floor, rouſed her ſenſes into action. Her agony of mind was now almoſt beyond conception:—one, and infinitely the moſt valuable of her companions, conveyed away by ſome inexplicable means, no doubt for ſome infernal purpoſe; the other dying at her feet, without her having power to afford her the leaſt aſſiſtance!—Their united ſhrieks had not brought any one to their aid. Hero became viſibly worſe; and compaſſion ſuggeſted an idea to Victoria, which no power but compaſſion could have urged her to adopt.

Although now convinced that horror reigned through every part of this myſterious place, ſhe determined as the laſt effort to ſave poor Hero's life, to go to the library; which being contiguous to the apartments of Sebaſtian, ſhe hoped to make him hear her, and bring him to Hero with medicines proper for her relief.

Relying upon the early hour (it not yet being five o'clock) for paſſing unobſerved,—compaſſion lending her firmneſs and anxiety to ſucceed, caution,—ſhe ſoftly, yet ſwiftly glided, unmoleſted to the door where the ſtatue of Neptune ſtood; when, as ſhe was about to turn the angle into the gallery which fronted it, ſhe beheld a man of ferocious aſpect advancing along the gallery, carrying in one hand a lantern, in the other a poniard.

Never had Victoria felt ſuch a will to retain her ſelf-poſſeſſion; ſhe conſidered the life of poor Hero was at ſtake; her heart devoutly prayed to Heaven for firmneſs, and ſhe found herſelf rational and collected. To retreat would be abſurd and dangerous, as the length of the paſſage to her apartment could not favour it; ſhe therefore ſlid between the pillars of the door, and concealed herſelf behind the pedeſtal on which the ſtatue reſted. But how nearly had all her courage been ſubdued, when the ruffian entered between the pillars cloſe to her, and, not obſerving her, went into the apartment, leaving the door partly open! when our heroine inſtinctively followed him with her eyes, and ſaw him proceed almoſt to the end of a gloomy large room, where ſtood a female figure of gigantic ſtature and fantaſtic appearance, before whom the man ſuddenly ſtopped; and the figure advancing with a hideous yell and extended arms, the man inſtantly vaniſhed in her embrace. Terror and amazement ſeemed now to ſuſpend all Victoria's thoughts of proceeding, until a deep and lengthened groan of Hero's reached her ear, and reſtored at once her faculties. Again imploring the protection of Heaven, ſhe bounded forward, and, without any further interruption reached the library door, which

which, to her utter diſmay, ſhe found faſtened beyond her power to open.—This was her laſt reſource: it failed her; and, ſhocked and ſubdued, ſhe uttered a piteous ſigh, fainted and fell.

On recovering from her ſwoon, Victoria found herſelf in the library, ſupported by Sebaſtian, while Hippolyto was anxiouſly employed in uſing every means for her recovery. Aſſured by their preſence and protection, her almoſt-exhauſted ſpirits rallied, and briefly ſhe anſwered the anxious inquiries of Sebaſtian into the cauſe of her being found in ſuch a ſituation at that early hour, and entreated his aſſiſtance for poor Hero, whom ſhe believed expiring.

Sebaſtian, although ſhocked and aſtoniſhed at the fate of Octavia, and at all the myſtery that enveloped it, and pitying from his ſoul the horrors of Victoria's hapleſs ſituation, was not ſlow in contriving for Hero's relief, and gave his directions to Hippolyto, accordingly.

Hippolyto, in obedience to Sebaſtian, immediately diſappeared, and ſoon returned with a genteel looking man, of about ſix-and-thirty, with a pleaſing intelligent countenance, whom Victoria had never before ſeen, and who, as well Hippolyto, had ſome bottles of medicine in his hands. They all now haſtened ſoftly and unmoleſted to the chamber, where Hero lay in ſtrong convulſions, but which the ſkill of Pedro put as ſpeedy a termination to as could poſſibly be expected; and as ſoon as the poor affrighted creature was perfectly reſtored to her ſenſes, Pedro begged leave to depart, leſt it ſhould be known that he afforded aſſiſtance to any of the captives without orders from the higher powers; and Sebaſtian alſo thought it prudent for himſelf and Hippolyto to retire, leſt the vile emiſſaries of the diabolical Garcias ſhould diſcover Victoria's having had courage to ſummon aſſiſtance; when he would certainly find means to prevent her receiving any in future. Hippolyto was grieved at leaving her in ſuch a ſituation, but ſaw the neceſſity of it; and Victoria, believing in the juſtice of her venerable friend's apprehenſions, acquieſced in the prudence of their departure.

Sebaſtian, the ſurgeon, and the negro, had not been very long gone when Victoria, ſitting by Hero's bedſide, deep ſunk in mournful meditation upon her own moſt hapleſs ſituation and the myſterious diſappearance of Octavia, turned her eyes with ſad regretting glances, to the ſpot ſo lately occupied by her poor friend; when her attention was arreſted by ſomething in an oval form glittering upon the floor, juſt where Octavia's bed had ſtood. It was probably ſome trinket belonging to her, and this idea made Victoria wiſh to poſſeſs it. Her nerves ſhook to the quick; ſhe trembled at every movement, and almoſt feared to approach the ſpot where the trinket lay. At length, however, ſhe ſummoned ſufficient courage to make the effort, and found it to be the miniature portrait of a man, young and tranſcendently handſome, ſet round with brilliants of ſuch value as announced at once its never having been the property of ſignora Bernini. To whom then did it belong? It could not have been drawn for don Manuel, even at an early period of his life; for although don Manuel was as ſtrictly beautiful, the features were unlike his; nor could his countenance ever have borne expreſſions of ſuch a heavenly caſt as beamed in that portrait.

With this highly-admired portrait in her hand, Victoria ſoftly returned to her ſeat by Hero, who had, from fatigue, fallen into a gentle ſlumber; and, gazing on the picture, ſhe, for a time, loſt the recollection of her miſery in wild conjectures of who the original could be. Sometimes a thought occurred of its having been drawn for Theodore, Tereſa's child. But how could it have been ſo finely drawn and ſet in the caſtle? and for whom? Then ſhe conceived it a reſemblance of the wretched perſon who had terminated his ſublunary miſeries in that very chamber ſo ſhort a period before. At this idea ſhe ſhuddered with horror, and haſtily diſmiſſed the probability of it:

it: for although there was a degree of ſadneſs mixed with ſweetneſs in the expreſſion of the picture, that beſpoke the original not free from care, in the countenance ſhe alſo thought ſhe viſibly ſaw pourtrayed a ſublimity of ſoul that proclaimed a chriſtian, not an infidel. Wearied with vague conjectures, ſhe at length determined to ſhow the portrait to Sebaſtian, to learn, if poſſible, from him whoſe reſemblance it was, or at any rate adviſe with him upon the means of reſtoring ſuch valuable property to the right owner. Soon after this determination, Tereſa's cough announced her approach: and when ſhe beheld the void where the poor ſignora's bed had ſtood, and heard that her companions were in total ignorance of how ſhe had been conveyed away, her horror and conſternation were extreme; nor did Tereſa ſcruple to aſſign this myſtery to ſupernatural agents, who ſhe believed guided almoſt every occurrence in that terrible caſtle.

Hero, weak and ill as ſhe was, reſolved upon going down to breakfaſt, as nothing could induce her to remain alone in that chamber; and they all believed that Victoria would not be allowed to continue with her during the day; and Tereſa had too much domeſtic buſineſs allotted to her to permit her to ſtay.

With difficulty our heroine and Tereſa dreſſed Hero, who was totally unable to aſſiſt herſelf; and with ſtill greater difficulty conducted her to the parlour, where Sebaſtian and Alonzo were ready to receive them, Hippolyto attending.

Hero's pallid and diſturbed looks, added to the exceſſive tremor of her frame, were too viſible not to betray the ſituation of her mind; and as Alonzo had aſſumed the character of her inamorato, it was incumbent upon him to ſeem concerned at her appearance: therefore with the ſofteſt air of tenderneſs and anxiety imaginable, he inquired into the cauſe. Hero was too much agitated to anſwer him: Sebaſtian and Hippolyto were to appear ignorant of what had occaſioned her perturbation; Tereſa had retired, and there was no one to give him information but our heroine.

Victoria's heart was tremblingly alive to every fine and delicate feeling: in it, no doubt, was much feminine weakneſs; but her mind was ſtored with a large portion of that fortitude which religion inſpires. It had lain dormant until the moment misfortune awakened it, and upon every new exertion it ſeemed to acquire an increaſe of ſtrength and energy. Her terrors and her ſorrows ſank to the bottom of her heart, leaving no traces behind, except the intereſting languor of melancholy placid reſignation, infinitely more touching than the diſtracted agitation of Hero. The moment Sebaſtian looked upon Victoria, he was ſo much affected that he was obliged to retire to a window to conceal his emotion from Alonzo; while Hippolyto, whoſe ſable complexion betrayed no change, gazed upon her as if he felt more for her ſufferings than prudence would allow him to expreſs.

In ſpeaking as well as ſinging, Victoria's voice was melody; and now each accent ſounded ſuch a melting pathos, whilſt ſhe related the cauſe of Hero's agitation, that every word penetrated to the ſouls of her auditors.—Alonzo, for once deviating from his nature, felt compaſſion, and was, or affected to be, much ſurpriſed at the diſappearance of Octavia, ſaid he would have the caſtle ſearched, and promiſed that another apartment ſhould be allotted to our heroine and her attendant, contiguous to thoſe inhabited by the domeſtics.

When breakfaſt was ended, Hippolyto retired. Victoria, alarmed, looked beſeechingly at Sebaſtian not to go; who, underſtanding her wiſh, propoſed to her adjourning to the library to ſeek amuſement for the morning.

Alonzo ſaid he would be of the party, and he would read a romance to Hero, while Sebaſtian and Victoria entertained themſelves with more ſerious ſtudy.

In the library Alonzo ſeated himſelf by the credulous Hero, and ſoon by his artful rhetoric charmed fear out of her boſom,

bosom; while Victoria and Sebastian, seated at some distance from them, at first affected to be deeply engaged by books, and then imperceptibly fell into an earnest and interesting conversation.

In the course of this conversation, Sebastian desired our heroine to consider Hippolyto as a zealous and sincere friend, who had it much more in his power essentially to serve her than himself, being so much younger, and not, like him, suspected of disaffection, to don Manuel.

Victoria, perceiving the infinite pleasure Hero evidently took in Alonzo's attentions, and the very great partiality he laboured to evince for her, expressed a hope to Sebastian that this rising attachment might in time prove the means of Alonzo's being won over to their interests.

Sebastian advised her against the encouragement of such a fallacious hope. 'Alonzo,' said he, 'is one of the most artful, sly, consummate villains in don Manuel's service; and believe me, this attachment is only affected by him for the advancement of some secret purpose of his own. This young woman's intellects are weak. That he will soon pervert her little share of sense, and undermine her principles, I have not the smallest doubt: and depend upon it my child, she will become unfaithful to your interests, and commence a spy upon all your words and actions. Be timely suspicious of her; let nothing tempt you to treat her with that ingenuousness which marks your character; but conceal from her as you would from Alonzo himself, every token of amity that passes between you and your friends in this castle.'

Victoria thanked Sebastian for his advice which she promised implicitly to obey. As he must know the disposition of Alonzo, while she could not presume to form any judgment of it, she entertained no doubt of the propriety of his conjectures; and being well aware of the weakness and vanity of Hero's mind, she feared Alonzo would have but little difficulty in subverting her integrity; and sadly she sighed to think a being whom she could no longer confide in would be her chief companion.

Dinner-hour at length arrived—they were summond to the eating-room—Diego and Hippolyto both attended: the former, looking inquisitively around, inquired 'would not the other lady dine?'

'I hope she may, but not with us,' replied Alonzo, forgetful of the dawn of feeling Victoria had inspired him with. 'She this day feasts with sylphs and fairies, or may, perhaps, be sipping nectar with the gods;—but more of that another opportunity. In the mean time, however, you must see another apartment prepared for these ladies contiguous to Teresa's, as donna Victoria selects that amiable creature for her guardian seraph. Is there a chamber near yours, Diego, that will answer for the accommodation of those ladies?'

'Alas! no, signior, not a comfortable one,' replied Diego.

'Comfortable!' exclaimed Victoria, in a tone that spoke more than she dared to express. 'Can any chamber in the castle be *less* comfortable than that in which we have passed our nights since we were brought hither?'

'The apartments, donna, near those occupied by the domestics, are not furnished in a manner suitable to the accommodation of a lady of your rank, Diego thinks,' replied Alonzo.

'My rank,' said Victoria, in a calm but piteous voice, 'is amongst the children of misfortune. I wish not for state, to mock my woes. Give me but an humble pallet, in a corner of the meanest hovel where I may sleep securely, unassailed by apprehensions, and I will indeed be thankful.'

Almost immediately after dinner the sound of the same little bell which once before summoned Sebastian from a conversation with Victoria, was heard; and, as before, Sebastian arose with precipitance and retired.

Victoria felt his departure as the signal for fear to re-assume its dominion over her mind; and apprehensively she sat, with her eyes fixed upon the library door, through which he had retreated

ed, until she fell into a long and painful contemplation of the misery and hopelessness of her situation, and the uncertainty of poor Octavia's fate. At length a doleful cry issuing from beneath her feet, roused her from her rêverie: when, raising her eyes, she perceived that both Hero and Alonzo were gone, but when or where she was totally ignorant of.

Alone for the first time in this fear-inspiring castle, she found herself so uncomfortable, that she fled into the library, considering that room a degree nearer to safety, from its vicinity to Sebastian's apartments. She well remembered the extraordinary figure she had seen there, and the recollection did not a little increase her tremor; but, whoever or whatever it was, it seemed to come to her assistance; and this idea gave her courage. She seated herself in one of the windows, in a situation to command a view of the whole apartment, over which she cast many a wistful glance. Each look being agreeably disappointed in the horrors it expected to encounter, she began to respire more freely, and her poor agitated mind to collect itself into a firm reliance upon that Being who 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.'

Near an hour she had sat in this situation, when a kind of liquid brightness caught her attention, which after a moment seemed to dart in oblique rays from behind one of the maps at the west end of the room. Although Victoria's curiosity was powerfully awakened, she yet hesitated to approach it, until its continuing playfully to emit a diversity of colours convinced her that it was the rays of the departing sun, which by some means penetrated from behind that map; and she was induced to advance to the spot, to find out if possible, how this was effected, when to her utter dismay, she beheld through a large opening between the map and the wainscot, in a long gloomy kind of apartment, a human figure, close to the aperture, of a most elegant form, clad in flowing white drapery, kneeling by the side of a black coffin!

Half terrified and half ashamed at her intrusive curiosity, Victoria, without attempting to offend the elegant mourner by a second look, was retreating back to her seat, when her speed was suddenly arrested by the sight of a majestic figure slowly descending the staircase nearest to her. It was the figure of a knight completely cased in black armour. A huge black plume nodded in his casque, confined at bottom by an immense crescent, formed of brilliants of dazzling lustre. His lance and shield were flung in his scarf; his arms were folded across his breast; and, with head erect and solemn steps he moved in equal steady paces, in an undeviating line, from the staircase he had descended to the one at the other extremity of the room, up which he went with the same steady air of solemn grandeur; and in the darkness of the gallery his figure was soon lost: nor did a single sound betray his movements; for in all the time he had been visible to Victoria's view, though she saw his firm tread, no sound of a footstep had reached her ears.

The amazement and dismay of our heroine were so excessive, that for some moments she was unable to move from the spot where the knight had first struck her astonished view. Infinitely lighter than this armed man as she must be, she could not tread upon the marble pavement without a noise, which echo failed not to prolong: and what grave dignified man would take the trouble of descending a staircase, merely for the pleasure of going up another, that could not lead him to the spot from whence he had set out? These thoughts gave force to the superstitious fears which the time, the place, her situation, had awakened in Victoria's mind; and she could only believe this knight a shade sent upon some important business by the unerring Disposer of all things; and devoutly she now, upon her knees, supplicated from His mercy fortitude to support her through the horrors by which she was encompassed; and should it be seen fit that she should be doomed to encounter such an awful missionary as that she had just seen, implored that her mind might be so

nely ſublimated to ſuſtain her through ſuch a trying moment.

From this ſhort but devout addreſs to the Deity, Victoria aroſe compoſed, and firm in the belief that ſhe had no danger to apprehend from ſupernatural beings: but as there were beings in that caſtle who in ſpite of her firm reliance upon Divine protection, made her ſhudder, ſhe reſolved to avail herſelf of Diego's humane indulgence; and ſummoned Tereſa, whoſe cough ſeemed ſo troubleſome to her, that Victoria would not aſk her to walk in the grounds; nor would ſhe invite her to ſtray about the piazza with her, upon account of the unfiniſhed ſtatue, which ſhe well imagined would call up afflicting recollections in the mind of the affectionate Tereſa. But to prevent that well meaning, but often miſjudging, old woman from augmenting her fears unneceſſarily, by talking upon the exhauſted ſubject of the horrors abounding in the caſtle, Victoria took up a volume of Spaniſh moral tales, which ſhe read aloud, to the great delight of Tereſa, as long as the decreaſing light permitted her to ſee; but often, very often, did her thoughts wander from her employment. The elegant mourner and black knight floated ſtill in her imagination, though the aperture now was cloſed, and the warrior was no longer to be ſeen.

As night now advanced, and Victoria could no longer read, ſhe turned her eyes with anxious expectation upon Sebaſtian's door: but, alas! he appeared not; and Hero's long abſence began to ſurpriſe and alarm her. At length ſhe heard the ſound of her voice and Alonzo's in the piazza, cloſe to the window where ſhe was ſitting. Tereſa immediately retreated; and Victoria drew the harp to her, and played: nor was ſhe interrupted by Alonzo or Hero; for, although they came into the library, they ſeated themſelves at ſome diſtance from her, and continued in earneſt converſation delivered in low whiſpers, until Juan ſummoned them to ſupper.

Alonzo led Hero into the parlour; lady Victoria, unnoticed, meekly followed at humble diſtance. They ſat down to table without exchanging a word. Our heroine looked round her—no Sebaſtian—no Hippolyto—no Diego.—She felt as if every hope had now forſaken her, and ſhe burſt into tears. Hero looked at Alonzo for permiſſion to comfort her; and, aiming at the manners which don Manuel had adopted towards his lovely captive, affected not to obſerve her tears, and talked away with much vivacity upon an hundred frivolous ſubjects, as if all the party were perfectly tranquil and happy.

Victoria ſupped upon ſighs and tears; nor did ſhe make any effort to taſte the food preſented to her: but great indeed was the degree of comfort her heart derived from the appearance of Diego, who with Tereſa, came as uſual to conduct her to her chamber; and while Hero and Alonzo were bidding a tender adieu to each other, ſhe informed Diego how much his abſence at ſupper had increaſed the alarm and miſery of her ſituation. He was grieved that his abſence (which was occaſioned by his being employed in ſecuring the locks, &c. in her new chamber, properly for her ſafe accommodation) had added to her inquietude: but he felt not a little elated at the idea of his conſequence.

(To be continued.)

The Monks and the Robbers. A Tale.

(Concluded from page 208.)

HE then, by a few queſtions to each brought on a long and intereſting converſation, in which all the proofs that were neceſſary to ſubſtantiate the aſſertion he had made were produced, and every thing that tended to elucidate the ſtory or ſituation of each of the three was mutually and fully communicated.

Many years previous to this period, the families of Fiorvaldo and Verruci reſided in the ſame neighbourhood; yet the nearneſs of their dwellings made them not friendly to each other. An inveterate hereditary animoſity raged between them, and made each ſeize every opportunity of injuring the other.

The count Verruci, at that time a young man, being accidentally in company

pany with the lovely heireſs of the rival houſe at a public feſtival at Meſſina, was faſcinated by the charms of her converſation and the graces of her perſon, and every moment ſerved to ſtrengthen the impreſſion which ſhe had made upon his heart. From her behaviour towards him, he thought the hatred ſubſiſting between their houſes injured him not in her regard, and that thought gave him encouragement to attempt conciliating her affections. He knew the difficulties he had to ſurmount, but he knew not that the chief of them would ariſe from the artifices of the marcheſe's nephew, the cavalier Montrili. This perſon, who to a graceful form and inſinuating manners and addreſs joined a total deficiency of every moral principle, had entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceeding to the vaſt poſſeſſions of his uncle, on whoſe bounty he was entirely dependent, by marriage with his couſin, the ſole heireſs of the houſe of Fiorvaldo; and thoſe hopes were encouraged by the marcheſe, who was ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed in his favour. But not ſo was his daughter. Montrili had not the faculty of conciliating her good opinion in an equal degree; ſhe had ever received his addreſſes with the utmoſt coldneſs and indifference, and the mutual affection that had by this time ariſen between her and Verruci rendered them utterly diſguſtful. This change, which the behaviour of the lady ſoon revealed, alarmed the ſuſpicious Montrili, and he preſently found means to diſcover the cauſe of it. But he ſpoke not to the marcheſe of this diſcovery; for the marcheſe having hinted ſome deſire of a reconciliation with the rival houſe, he feared, if this matter ſhould be known, that he would not oppoſe the inclination of his daughter, but give her to Verruci as a bond of friendſhip and of union between their families; and in that caſe he ſhould for ever be excluded from thoſe vaſt eſtates which he ſo ardently coveted, and which he did not even yet deſpair of obtaining: he therefore, as the neceſſary ſtep towards the completion of that deſign, which Verruci's pretenſions ſo formidably oppoſed, left no means unaſſ[ayed] both to break the ſecret communica[tion] on which his rival had formed with [the] lady and to deſtroy all hope of accom[mo]dation with the marcheſe; and though he failed in the firſt, the artful and villainous meaſures which, unre[ſtra]trained by any principle either of ho[no]nour or honeſty, he ſcrupled not to [pur]ſue, rendered him completely ſucceſsful in the laſt. Every attempt which Verruci made towards a reconciliation with the rival houſe was rendered abortive by the machinations of Montrili; and at laſt, finding the hopes he had flattered himſelf with of gaining the conſent of the marcheſe to an union with his daughter deſtroyed by the rejection of his amicable advances, he endeavoured to prevail on the object of his affections to conſent to a private marriage. Overcome at length by his repreſentations and intreaties, by the fear of eternal ſeparation, and by the obſtacles which Montrili perpetually threw in the way, ſhe gave a reluctant aſſent. He conveyed her from her father's houſe, and quitting for ever the neighbourhood of Fiorvaldo, he haſtened to a diſtant part of the kingdom and was there united to his beloved Roſalthe. By means of a connection with the count's ſiſter, theſe tranſactions were, a few days afterwards, communicated to Montrili. This connection had exiſted for ſome time between them; being in habits of intimacy with her huſband, the baron de Morena, he had baſely ſeized the opportunities which intimacy afforded him, to ſeduce the affections of his wife; and, formed to captivate the affections of the fair, his inſidious attacks were found irreſiſtible. Their intercourſe remained a conſiderable time undiſcovered, but at length the ſuſpicions of Morena were arouſed. His wife fled to her infamous paramour, and all the treachery of his ſuppoſed friend burſt at once upon the unhappy huſband. With the [ſtr]ſenſe of his wrongs boiling within him, [by] chance threw in his way the guilty Montrili. His rage kindled at the ſight of him, and, inſtantly unſheathing his ſword, he prepared to pu[niſh]

base deſtroyer of his honour and happineſs. Montrili drew likewiſe; after a furious conflict, the avenging arm of Morena levelled the proud villain to the duſt. Recovering, however, though tediouſly, from the wounds he had received in this combat, and from that moment, cheriſhed the moſt deadly animoſity againſt the baron. Not content with the injuries he had already heaped upon this man, nothing leſs than his total deſtruction could now ſatisfy him; and that ſatisfaction he would have obtained, had not Verruci, by interfering, baffled his ſanguinous attempts, and ſnatched him from the artifices of this miſcreant.—His interference ſtrengthened the hatred that already rankled in his boſom againſt Verruci, and he meditated the moſt cruel and ſanguinary revenge upon them both; but the count was the firſt to feel the effects of this ſavage propenſity. He contrived privately to ſteal the only ſon of Verruci, the infant Rudolpho. At the firſt intelligence of this, Verruci and Morena, with a ſtrong party of ſervants, ſet forward in purſuit. The latter, croſſing the foreſt of Reveldi, overtook Montrili's party on the road to Palermo, and rescued the child from his clutches; but reinforced by a band of bravoes, the villain waylaid him on his return through the foreſt, and, after a deſperate encounter, ſlaughtered moſt of his attendants, and left him for dead in the midſt of them. But the child fell not again into his power; it was on this occaſion that one of Morena's people ſnatched it from their graſp, and fled into the thickeſt of the foreſt. He had been deſperately wounded in the fight, yet he contrived to elude the purſuit of the aſſaſſins and to proceed forward, till, overcome by the loſs of blood and the many wounds he had received, he ſank almoſt lifeleſs upon the earth. The marcheſe de Fiorvaldo happening to paſs through the foreſt on his way to Meſſina at this period, diſcovered him in that ſituation, and directly recognizing him for a domeſtic much attached to his daughter, whom he had attended from her childhood, and had accompanied in her flight, he hoped to gain ſome intelligence reſpecting her; but he was already ſtruggling in the pangs of death, and it was with difficulty and interruption that he could ſpeak at all.—'This child,' ſaid he, in dying accents, 'is the ſon of your daughter: ſave him from Montrili—reſtore him to my beloved lady—protect him, the count'—He could ſay no more: his laſt words were ſcarcely articulate, and death ſealed his lips for ever.

The marcheſe conveyed the child home, and beſtowed on him an education becoming his grandſon and the heir of the illuſtrious and opulent houſe of Fiorvaldo, and acknowledged him as the ſon of his daughter, to the utter diſappointment of Montrili, who ſought by a variety of means the deſtruction of an object that kept him from the rank and wealth he ſo ardently longed to enjoy. But his vile purpoſes were detected and defeated; and he was drove for ever from the preſence of the marcheſe, in ſhame and diſgrace.

In the mean time Morena, whom we left at the point of death, was ſuccoured by a chief of ſome banditti, who for years had revelled undiſcovered in the caverns near Reveldi. The humanity of this man ſnatched him from the arms of death, but he made him his priſoner. The robbers feared he would betray their ſecret holds, and in a manner conſtrained him to join their troop. Morena was in hopes that he ſhould, in the courſe of this new life, find ſome means of eſcaping, but in this he was deceived; his comrades watched him ſo narrowly, that, during a period of nearly twenty years, he never found an opportunity to effect his purpoſe. At laſt, the death of the chief, and his ſucceſſion to this poſt, left him ſomewhat more at liberty; but he was prevented from taking immediate advantage of thoſe events by a circumſtance which engroſſed all his attention, and detained him yet for ſome time among the banditti. He diſcovered the communication between the caverns and Reveldi, explored his way through the ſubterraneous paſ-

ſages,

ſages, and, aſcending into the interior of the caſtle, at length, by his frequent viſits, made a diſcovery which conſiderably ſurpriſed and diſturbed him. In the perſon of the lady Rodigona he recogniſed his faithleſs wife, and in that of father Apoſtolico, her baſe ſeducer.

This diſcovery brought him often to Reveldi, and it was he whom Juliet ſaw in the chapel the night the ſtorm caught her upon the ramparts of the caſtle; it was he alſo who ſo alarmed Tancred and his reverend aſſociates in the vaults, the night they murdered Rodigona. He was not then acquainted with the extent of their deſigns; but the knowledge he gained of the ſecret paſſages about the caſtle, afforded him opportunities of overhearing their conferences, and he was not long at a loſs to fathom their purpoſe. In watching their proceedings, and in endeavouring to counteract them, he paſſed a conſiderable portion of his time till the night when Sanguigno and his comrades took ſhelter from Verruci's party in the cavern of his troop, and gave him freſh employment. Finding from them that Verruci was ſo near him, and finding as well who Rudolpho was, he laid the plan of reſtoring them to each other; but his men being preſent the firſt night he encountered the former under the diſguiſe of a ſpectre, he was prevented from relieving him from the alarm, and the anxiety his appearance occaſioned, ſo ſoon as he intended. He poſtponed it, therefore, till both his gueſts ſhould be in a condition to travel.

In the interval, diſcovering who Manfredi was, he revealed to him the treachery of his brother, gave him acceſs to the caſtle, and adviſing him to ſatisfy himſelf of the truth of what he had ſaid, by ſecretly obtaining communication with his daughter, aſſiſted in ſeeking the chamber where ſhe was confined. Rudolpho alſo joined in the ſearch. Often at midnight, as the time moſt favourable to their reſearches, did they traverſe the caſtle; and more than once, though unconſciouſly, occaſioned Juliet conſiderable alarm. At laſt Manfredi himſelf diſcovered her chamber, and effected her eſcape in the manner already related.

The diſcuſſion of theſe matters, and the converſation they gave riſe to, groſſed the time till paſt ſun-riſe; and when at length they were concluded, Rudolpho firſt explaining his ſituation with regard to Juliet, informed his father of the hopes he had been flattered with that a bull might be obtained from the court of Rome to diſſolve her marriage with the lord Tancred, and ſanction her union with him, introduced her and Manfredi, and briefly explaining to them the events which had happened, they joined in congratulating both him and his father on their diſcovery of each other.

Every thing being thus explained, the whole party prepared to return with the count Verruci, except Morena who, appriſed of the treacherous deſign which his rebellious troop had formed againſt his life, and the league that had entered into with Sanguigno's Sicilians, remained behind to watch their movements, and to ſeize them when collected in a body. Verruci, Manfredi, and Rudolpho, at the head of a numerous band of armed men, ſet forward on the evening of the ſame day to join him; and proceeding to the cave near the cave of the banditti, where they had agreed to wait their coming, they waited for his appearance: but, previous to their arrival, he had been driven for concealment into the cave which communicated with the ſubterranean vaults of Reveldi by the ſudden appearance of the robbers, who at the approach of Verruci's party, were forced likewiſe to ſecret themſelves in the ſame place. But they were noticed and followed. The intricacies, however, of the way, and their precautions protected them; and their purſuers loſing in a few moments all means of tracing them, wandered for ſome time about the vaults beneath Reveldi, unable to diſcover any outlet but that by which they had entered. At length, however, they found themſelves above ground, and within the caſtle. The way was clear before them, and

June,

passed on without interruption to the great hall, and, falling suddenly upon the guard Montrili had left there, occasioned that confusion and alarm which has before been described.

In the mean time, Morena, after been seen and mistaken by Fidele for a supernatural appearance, and after throwing their whole party into the utmost consternation, followed them from the vaults into the castle, overheard their murderous designs, and, ascending by the secret passages, roused the lord Tancred, warned him of the danger that threatened him, and endeavoured by again exciting their superstitious terrors, to deter them from their purpose. He it was who appeared in that disguise which struck such horror into the guilty bosom of Montrili and his associates, when Tancred lay lifeless and bleeding at their feet. Hearing the uproar occasioned by Verruci's arrival, he descended to the place whence it proceeded; and finding who it was he joined the party, and informing the count of what had happened since his departure in the morning, that Montrili had quitted his sacerdotal habit, and was now at the head of the banditti, they with increased eagerness took measures to secure him and all his fraternity.

From some of them who were made prisoners they obtained knowledge of the lurking-place of Sanguigno's troop, that the runaways might shelter there; Verruci, Morena, and Rudolpho, with a strong party, and some of the robbers as guides, set off to seize them. Proceeding by the nearest way, they arrived before the fugitives, and entering their retreat, placed themselves in ambuscade; one half taking post within the cavern, and the other half without, among the adjacent rocks. The success of this disposition is already known.

Those few of the banditti who survived the conflict were immediately conveyed to prison with their wounded chief Montrili, and in due course of time were tried, condemned and all met from the hands of the executioners. the just punishment for their manifold and atrocious crimes.

Immediately after those miscreants had been resigned into the hands of justice, Rudolpho hastened to Messina to the marchese di Fiovaldo. The venerable man was still alive; and his sensations at once more embracing his grandson, so loved and so deeply deplored, were joyful in the extreme, as well as his astonishment when informed of the events which had restored him to his father. Rudolpho introduced them to each other, and the marchese received the count with the most heartfelt satisfaction and cordiality.—'I was deceived, my lord,' said he, when Verruci, by assigning his motives, sought to extenuate the clandestine steps he took with regard to his daughter, 'by the basest means; was imposed on by the artifices of a serpent which I cherished till it stung me—and how deeply! But for that dishonour of the house of Fiovaldo, my beloved Rosalthe might still have been alive—and I, even now, blessed in her presence. She was'—But his rising emotion impeded utterance—he paused, and, changing the discourse, added, speaking to Verruci,—'Though scarcely known to each other, the hereditary feud that raged between our families made us enemies; but let us now bury our animosity in eternal oblivion. Our common interest in this youth,' continued he, taking Rudolpho's hand, 'the sole heir of both our houses, will form between us and our families a bond of union, and I hope of friendship, which can never be broken.

A few months after this, Rudolpho was united to his beloved Juliet, and the happy pair experienced in the arms of each other a state of felicity which rarely falls to the lot of human kind. But

'Blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds;
And tho' a late, a sure, reward succeeds.'
CONGREVE.

'The tempest which roots up the forest is driven over the mountain with unabated rage, but from the mountain what can it take more than the vegetable dust which the hand of nature has scattered upon the moss that covers it?

—As the duſt is to the mountain, ſo is all that the ſtorms of life can take from virtue to the ſum of good which the Omnipotent has appointed for its reward.' HAWKESWORTH.

London Morning and Evening Dreſſes.

1. *THE* Roxborough hat, ornamented with roſes; Cornelian necklaces; black lace robe, lined with peach bloſſom; muſlin dreſs; York tan gloves, and coloured kid ſhoes.

2. Brown ſatin hat, whith white plumes; dreſs of coloured muſlin, or crape; ſleeves white, confined with an armlet; gloves white or yellow

Pariſian Faſhions.

IT is ſtill winter with the ladies of Paris with reſpect to their full dreſs; they wear ſatin and even velvet robes, and velvet toques: but their walking dreſſes are principally white robes, or printed linens with ſtraw hats. Robes without trains, and ſhort ſleeves, are becoming numerous; as are corded ſhawls. The ſtraw hats, as well as the taffety capotes, have the brim turned up in front, and advanced conſiderably. The colours for ribbons moſt in vogue, are the roſe, lilac, and apple-green. Artificial flowers, imitating thoſe in ſeaſon, are worn in full dreſs.—Lately at the opera, ſeveral diadems of violets were obſerved; there were examples likewiſe of a diadem of antiques over a bandeau of diamonds. Head-dreſſes in hair, in general diſplay the forehead, the ſmooth hair being combed to the right and left.

In undreſs, nothing is more common than laced *collereittes*, forming a point behind and a *jabot* before: in an adjuſted undreſs an apron of fine muſlin, with an embroidered border, and trimmed with lace is diſtinguiſhably faſhionable.

Perſian Letters.—Holocjab to Simma.

DEAREST of women, ſince your departure from the ſhores of the Caſpian, I merely prolong exiſtence, I cannot be ſaid to live. Time, which before ſeemed to fly with the pinions of the hawk, appears now to move with leaden wings. Every minute ſeems to be a day, every day a week, every week a century, ſuch inconſiſtent notions does your abſence produce in my mind. My moſt favourite avocations fail to make me happy. I ſee the ſun riſe in the Heavens, the deer wander through the foreſt, the ſheep ramble over the hill; I hear the birds ſing from the bowers, the inſects hum under the ſhade, the ſtreams murmur in the valley; without any of my former ſenſations of pleaſure. When the moon ſheds its yellow radiance through the trembling foliage, and the brilliant ſtars twinkle in the ſable ſky, I try to make them miniſter to my comfort, but in vain. I then betake myſelf to my couch, where the remembrance of your endearments is my only conſolation. Sometimes, in my dreams, I imagine you are preſent: I awake, but I feel you not. O my love, why do you protract your ſtay beyond the time I was to expect you back? Conſider, your friends are many, and I am but one. Make haſte, my beloved, and be like the ſwan returning on ſounding wings to the Caſpian, or the pigeon flying to its lonely mate.

Well are you ſurnamed Cheſeph, that is ſilver, ſince ſilver is not more deſirable in the eyes of the merchant, than you are in the view of admiring reaſon. If there be any woman in Perſia more beautiful than my Cheſeph, I confeſs I have never met with her. Happily too, your beauty is of that kind which pleaſes me moſt, namely, of the white kind; for, although ſome red may occaſionally be diſcerned in your countenance, yet is this red of ſo very delicate a ſuffuſion, as ſtill to preſerve a relation to the white, and even to illuſtrate the white. Then your figure is marked with the niceſt proportions, while your walk is a progreſſion of incommunicable dignity. But not by the beauties of your perſon merely, or even chiefly, was I induced to become firſt your lover, and afterwards your huſband. They were the graces of your mind, the immortal charms of your intelligence and ſenſibility, that principally deter-

mined

mined me to enter into a close connection with you. Indeed the very first time I was in your company, it immediately occurred to me that I could be happy with no other woman, such loveliness was in you and about you, like the delicate light of the evening sky. Therefore, having distantly intimated my design, I began to be more urgent, when one day meeting you in the royal gardens under the palms, 'Simma,' said I, 'will you be mine?' 'Yes,' you replied most enchantingly. The purport of our mutual wishes was then communicated to your friends, who all unanimously approved of your choice, and our nuptials ensued of course. The felicity which followed was worthy of the matrimonial state, which I remember Milton describes as a 'perpetual fountain of domestic sweets.'

As soon as you return, I have a valuable present to make you, which is a commentary on the song of Solomon, by the Rabbi Ben Lamed, who was formerly a jew, but is now a christian. The bishop of Smyrna, with a laudable attention to religion, sent some copies of the work translated into Persian, for the use of the christians settled in these parts. You know the divinity of this song is controverted: now the writer above-mentioned attempts to prove, by several distinct arguments, that it has as just a title to be reckoned canonical, as any other of the books received as such, in consequence of inspiration. I think he is right; and being a perfect master of the Hebrew, his explanation of the metaphors contained in it are agreeable to the analogy of faith, while his practical reflections are truly pertinent and useful. Some corrections of the present translation, though learned and venerable in his estimation, he deems necessary; for instance, what we read mandrakes, he would render violets, from dudain which signifies amiable flowers, and the mandrakes have nothing of sweetness about them, and the violets have. On the whole, I am persuaded, you will like his performance greatly, not only from your pious turn of mind, but also from the repeated encomiums which I have heard you bestow on this portion of holy writ.

Letters from Astracan state, that the most vigorous preparations for war are carrying on in the ports and arsenals of Russia, whence some think the storm will fall upon this country, but the probability rather is, it will be directed against the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, which the Russians covet, in order to fortify their immense empire by physical advantages and boundaries.—Our dear country therefore is likely to enjoy the blessings of peace for some time longer, thanks be to our able and efficient administration. But why do I speak of happiness of any kind in the absence of my love? Write to me on receipt of this, write to me, dearest of women, and let me see you afterwards as soon as possible, for indeed my philosophy is nearly subdued. But when you shall approach the Caspian, when you appear in the majesty of your charms, you will revive it, you will restore me to myself again: as the welcome sun, returning from the south in beaming smiles, spreads lustre and beauty, warmth and animation, through the northern hemisphere. Yours, with warm affection,

HOLOCJAB.

Simma to Holocjah.

MY dear good man, among the first enjoyments of life is the pleasure we feel in the company of those we love, and in the next class of our comforts is the satisfaction which their letters afford us, when absent from them.—Your welcome letter reached me by the regular course of the post, and though a little objurgatory, I thank you for it; your temper, though irritable, I know to be mild. If I have transgressed the term of an ordinary visit, impute this to the importunity of my friends, whose affectionate entreaties to stay with them for some weeks longer, I could not resist without a rudeness foreign to my nature. Surely you do not suspect the reciprocity of my love? Oh! that it would breathe in words, and shine through the sable shades of my ink, as it

it glows in this impaſſioned heart. At preſent, one fear alone troubles me, and that fear is concerning yourſelf, leſt you become too uxorious: you muſt exert yourſelf, my love, more without doors: in me you ſhall always find a loving and obedient wife. Perhaps no couple ever enjoyed a greater ſhare of domeſtic happineſs, than we have done: you let me ſay what I pleaſe, and I let you do what you pleaſe. My partiality to the ſong of Solomon I readily avow; its influence over my own heart, to produce in my conduct a holy converſation, is to me a ſufficient proof of its being indited by the ſpirit of God; nevertheleſs the learned arguments in its favour by the writer you mention, I ſhall be glad to peruſe, having no doubt of the juſtneſs of your criticiſms. Intelligence of the Ruſſian armaments had reached this place, before your letter did: the court here think with you, the blow will be ſtruck againſt the dominions of the grand ſignior. Politics ſeem foreign to the genius of women, for my own part I do not ſtudy them, yet I rejoice to learn Perſia will not be the theatre of war.

Having thus adverted to the ſeveral topics of your valuable letter, I ſhall, in what remains of this, give you ſome account of my own little affairs and obſervations in this city. There is an Iriſh traveller here, who is making the tour of the eaſt, a very ſenſible polite man, and extremely attentive to every thing he ſees, as he intends publiſhing a narrative of his tour on his return to Ireland, where he ſays there is a vaſt demand for ſuch kind of books. Now, a penny for your thoughts, as to what I ſhall write next? Why, the very firſt time this learned foreigner was in my company, he enquired of myſelf if I was married? and being anſwered in the affirmative, he ſighed, and ſaid it was a great misfortune to him, as he thought me particularly charming.—The Iriſh cavalier then aſked me, if I was fond of travel? I replied I was, but that my huſband was of ſo indolent and ſedentary a diſpoſition, as ſeldom to gratify me in that particular. He ſaid that was much to be lamented, as I was thereby deprived of the pleaſure of ſeeing new aſpects of nature, with the manifold proofs which they exhibit of the majeſty and perfections of the Supreme Being, the ens pulcherrimum.—He then requeſted for leave to kiſs my hand, which I permitted to do.

Your favourite poet Hafiz, the Anacreon of Perſia, is riſing daily in celebrity: his numbers glide along with eaſe and elegance, and at the ſame time with a ſpirit of tenderneſs, which always marks the current of true genius: the whole of his works I have purchaſed, as a proper addition to our library.—Notwithſtanding the reaſons that have detained me here ſo long, I yet muſt confeſs the country is moſt agreeable to me, for this plain reaſon, becauſe I ſee more of God in the country, than in the city: His works charm me beyond expreſſion; no one can be alone, who has inclination to ſtudy, and taſte to enjoy them. Time ſeems dilatory to us both; but the day is coming which will not ſeem ſo, which will bring me to you, and make our exulting ſouls like the chariots of Amminaclib.

There has lately been no ſmall alteration among the chriſtian clergy of Iſpahan and the ſurrounding diſtrict: they are divided into perfectioniſts and anti perfectioniſts, the former holding that we can live without ſin, the latter, that we cannot. For my own part, I declare boldly, I am for living without ſin, and cannot but think thoſe who preach up a morality ſhort of perfection, as dangerous guides at beſt. To be ſure, we have to contend with a depraved nature, as well as with a wicked world, but then, upon our becoming real chriſtians, more is reſtored to us in the aſſiſtance of the Spirit of God to live impeccably, than what we had loſt by the fall. O my love, did we but duly conſider how God hates ſin, not only every irregular action, but even every irregular deſire, we ſhould ſtruggle more reſolutely againſt it than we uſually do, and if we did ſo, we ſhould be conſtantly victorious. Let us hear what the ſcripture ſays for our encouragement on this momentous point, 'Bleſſed are the pure in heart, for they

ſhall

shall see God.' They shall see him in his works, decking the fields with verdure, and the trees with blossoms; they shall see him in his ordinances, giving efficacy to a preached gospel; they shall see him still more clearly in a future world, revealing himself in new operations, rising above the former ones in magnificence, and be eternally happy with him. 'Hallelujah, the Lord God Omnipotent reigns.' Your own,

SIMMA.

Hillsylvania. AGLAUS.

Sketches of a Walk to Coleraine.

IN this charming season of the year, when tranquil Spring hath triumphed over boisterous Winter, when the altars of Flora are immersed in clouds of incense, and renovated Nature displays such a profusion of charms, such a fascinating appearance, that among the happiest moments of my life, I number those spent in admiring her; whether she presents the terrific promontory, green and pleasing hills, or rich and fertile meadows, in every shape, and in every season, she presents innumerable charms.

Sol had just resumed his diurnal career, and had touched the mountain tops with

'Purple and gold,
And colours dipt in Heaven,'

when I set off for Coleraine, distant ten miles, but which, lying beyond those chain of hills which nearly encircle Newtown-Limavady, presents many interesting, and picturesque views to the eye of the traveller.

The beauties of the morning were yet unenjoyed by the sons of labour, who had not arose from their humble beds, as I walked thro' Artikelly, a small country place about a mile from Newtown. Passed here the house of the rev. Wm. Porter, a gentleman whose mild, moderate, and charitable sentiments, are truly worthy of the christian and the pastor. From this the road begins to descend, and I often stood and looked back to the valley I had quitted, which, contrasted with the scenery before me, appeared a perfect paradise, I could not omit crying out, in the language of Milton,

'Pleasant the sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads [and flower,
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit,
Glist'ning with dew.'

When I had nearly attained the summit of the hill, I sat down for a little, for the double purpose of resting my limbs, and gratifying my eyes with the view of a most enchanting landscape.

From my situation, I only beheld those three prominent hills, the Cody, Donald's hill, and Ben Brodagh, whose lofty heads were raised above the charming vale beneath, and the connecting chain being hid from my sight, they appeared remarkably beautiful; from hence my eyes wandered along the bases of the hills which bound the horizon some miles above Dungiven, and where the wildness of the country is finely contrasted by the majestic woods in the environs of Newton. Lough Foyle was quite calm and covered with a light vapour, which clearing off, discovered a number of small vessels, whose sails whitened by the morning sun, appeared picturesque and beautiful. Such a scene is compared by Ossian to the effect of soft music:

'The song comes with its music to melt
and please the ear, [pours on
It is like soft mist, that rising from a lake,
The silent vale. The green flowers are
filled with dew. [mist is gone.'
The sun returns in his strength, and the

As is common in all mountainous countries, from an extensive and enchanting view of the surrounding scenery, I descended into a hollow, where the brown heath bounded the horizon, save on the right side a few detached hamlets, which just served to render 'darkness visible.' In these sequestered spots, local attachment is, perhaps, stronger than in the more populous parts of the country: the affections flow not here into so many channels,

and

and by being more confined, ruſh with increaſed rapidity.

'Dear is that ſhed to which his ſoul conforms, [the ſtorms:
And dear that hill which lifts him to
And as a child, when ſcaring ſounds moleſt, [breaſt;
Clings cloſe and cloſer to the mother's
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwinds roar, [more.'
But bind him to his native mountains

GOLDSMITH.

Saw Down-hill houſe about three miles from the road; this majeſtic manſion is worthy the refined taſte of the builder, the late earl of Briſtol. Paſſed two meeting-houſes within a quarter of a mile of each other, one belonging to the people called ſeceders, the other to the covenanters, or mountain people. Good God! into how many diviſions and ſub-diviſions is the chriſtian church divided, many of them differing on 'trifles light as air,' and all agreeing in the fundamental doctrines of chriſtianity. May religion have the effect on them which it ought, cauſing them to love one another, and bear with one another in charity. From this to Coleraine (about three miles) the road leads through a poor country, but the eye is regaled with a diſtant view of part of the county of Leitrim, waſhed by the ſwelling waves of the Deucaledonian ſea, and adorned with ſome beautiful white houſes. Coleraine is ſeated in a hollow, ſo that it is not ſeen until you are juſt at it. It is pretty large, waſhed by the river Bann, and contains near 4000 inhabitants; who are all in buſineſs, and which gives their manners that unaffected, pleaſing caſt, equi-diſtant from pride and ſervility.

A muſical aſſociation (ſimilar to one formed ſome time ago in Newton) has here taken place among the young men, under the title of 'the Coleraine Band,' and (I am informed) their ſelection of inſtruments evinces excellent taſte.—An itinerant party of players have been here for a few months paſt, during which time, the young men of the town acted the very difficult plays, of 'The Poor Gentleman,' and 'Lover's Vows'; the parts were as well ſuſtained as could be expected, but one or two of them were filled in ſuch a maſterly manner, that while memory retains her ſeat in the mind, their townſmen ſhall remember and honour their abilities with that reſpect which they deſerve.

Newton-Limavady.

To the Editor of Walker's Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to recommend to your peruſal, a moſt *humorous* publication which appeared in a periodical publication of a late month. It has made its appearance in the ſhape of a poem, entitled 'The Aſhes of ſome Perſon,' who, as I conjecture, was ſet on fire by ſitting too near the grate, in a fit of loving deſpondency! It appears to me as if it was intended for the German critics to exerciſe their faculties on, as they are exceedingly fond of *nonſenſe!*

I have preſumed to call it *humorous* without being ſatisfied that it has any *meaning* at all; yet I conſider ſome parts of it as having a ſuperficial appearance of ſenſe, and a moſt impoſing grandeur of ſound: add to this, it has, if you will examine it, as much meaning when read *backward* as *forward*, which, let me tell you, is a qualification not to be met with in a compoſition of any the ſmalleſt particle of meaning, and ſo far, it is ſuperior to any ſuch.

As I can perceive, from the ſmall ſample exhibited by the author, *conque il ſoit*, that he hath a large ſtock of ſuch goodly commodity on hand, I would adviſe him moſt ſtrenuouſly, to go immediately to London, and let himſelf by the week, month, or year, as it may ſuit his fancy, to ſome ſonnet-monger, for 'tis pity, in faith 'tis pity, that ſo much ſpecial nonſenſe ſhould

'*Waſte its ſweetneſs in the deſert air.*'

Further it appears to me that *Amphiſbæna* poetry might be ſo manufactured with muſic, that the finger might begin at either end of the ſong, and go through *alpha* to *omega*, or *vice verſa*, with no

greeable effect, and whether he might not very reasonably charge *double* for the words of every song so composed, I leave to his own conscience.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c. &c.
QUIZZICULUS.

Montgomery-street, May 14, 1804.

To the Editor of the Hibernian Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

If the inclosed meets your approbation, I think it would not be a bad article for your magazine.

Yours, &c.
May 13th. W. T.

A Sermon on the Word Malt.

A CLERGYMAN who had made himself obnoxious to many of his congregation by frequently preaching against drunkenness, several of whom having met him on a road, determined to make him preach in a *hollow tree*, and gave him for his text the word *Malt*, after much hesitation he was obliged to comply, and delivered himself as follows:

'Beloved—let me crave your attention. I am a little man, come at a short warning, to preach a short sermon from a small subject, in an unworthy pulpit, to a small congregation. Beloved—my text is malt; I cannot divide it into words, it being but one; nor into syllables it being but one: I must therefore of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find to be these four, M, A, L, T.

'M, my beloved, is moral, A, is allegorical, L, literal, T, theological.—The moral is set forth to teach you, drunkards, good morals; therefore M, *masters*—A, *all of you*—L, *listen*—T, *to my text*. The allegorical is when one thing is spoken and another thing is meant. The thing spoken of is malt; the thing meant is the juice of malt; *which you make* M, *your master*—A, *your apparel*—L, *your liberty*—and T, *your trust*. The literal is, according to the letter—M, *much*—A, *ale*—L, *little*—T, *trust*. The theological is, according to the effects that it works; and these I find to be of two kinds: first, in this world; secondly, in the world to come. The effects that it works in this world are—*in some*, M, *murder*—*in others*, A, *adultery*—*in all*, L, *looseness of life*—*and in some*, T, *treason*. The effects that it works in the world to come are—M, *misery*—A, *anguish*—L, *lamentation*—and T, *torment*; and so much for this time and text.

'I shall improve this:—first, by way of exhortation, M, *masters*—A, *all of you*—L, *leave off*—T, *tippling*; or secondly, by way of excommunication M, *masters*—A, *all of you*,—L, *look for*—T, *torment*; thirdly, by way of caution, take this: a drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of reason, the brewer's agent, the ale-house benefactor, his wife's sorrow, his children's trouble, his own shame, his neighbour's scoff, a walking swill-bowl, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man. Now to, &c.'

He then concluded in the usual form; and the young men sincerely thanked him for his ingenuity, and assured him, they profited more by his short and whimsical sermon, than by any serious discourse they had ever heard.

To the Editor of Walker's Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

SO highly have I been entertained by the numerous and original assays of *Wit*, *Truth* and *Satire*, which appeared a few months since in your publication, relating to Private Theatricals, that a late acknowledgement of something further on that subject afforded me much more pleasure than I can possibly express. You may of course suppose that I was one of the first to purchase the following number, but judge of my vexation and disappointment on reading your said Private Theatricals, to find, that the '*labouring mountain*' had only produced '*a mouse.*' It is evident, however, that your promise was merely intended

intended as a TRAP, and I confeſs myſelf to be completely CAUGHT.

'Such labour'd nothings in ſo ſtrange a ſtile,
Amaze th' unlearn'd and make the [learn'd ſmile.'

I had the misfortune, ſir, to ſee the very play which Mr. Looker-On therein ATTEMPTS to deſcribe, and would certainly give you a more accurate detail of it, were it at all worthy of public notice. It might pain a few individuals to contradict the reſpectability of the audience on that occaſion, but in order to do away a difference in opinion which ſeems to exiſt between Mr. Looker-On and I, in that reſpect, you will be good enough to inform him that there are MANY circles of ſociety in this city, in which of them HE moves I know not, but (judging from his own *low* language and *high* opinion of the audience he ſpeaks of) I am inclined to think he would find himſelf as awkward in a LACE coat, as I could poſſibly be in a LIVERY one.

I am, ſir,
Your obedient,
And very humble ſervant,
March, 1805. WHIP-CORD.

Singular Words.

DR. HINCE, of Cambridge, in a diary, for the year 1795, propoſed a queſtion, namely, 'What word is it in the Engliſh language, to which if you add a ſyllable, it will make it ſhorter?' Short is the word required, to which if you add *er*, it will then be *ſhorter*. This is a paradox, for the word, by being made actually longer, becomes really *ſhorter*. And now, *vice verſa*, to contraſt with the above, I ſhall name two or three words, which, by being made ſhorter in one ſenſe, become longer in another. *Plague* is a word of one ſyllable; take away the two firſt letters, and there will be a word of two ſyllables remaining: by which it appears the *ague* is four-ſixths of the plague: we have three other words of this kind, viz. *teague*, *league*, and *Praague*.

There is a word in the Engliſh language of five ſyllables, from which, if one ſyllable be deducted, no ſyllable remains—*Monoſyllable*.

The two longeſt monoſyllables in our language are ſtrength and ſtreights, and the very longeſt word honorificabilitudinity. But this is an obſolete phraſe, and is not to be found in any vocabulary I know of, Baily excepted, who has borrowed it from the Latin, in which it has a letter more, viz. *honorificabilitudinitate*.

Heroine is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our tongue; the two firſt letters of it are male, the three firſt are female, the four firſt a brave man, the whole word a brave woman. It runs thus; *he*, *her*, *hero*, *heroine*.

We have a term for a beggar, which may be divided without the tranſpoſition of a ſingle letter, with only the addition of an apoſtrophe, ſo as to make a complete ſimple ſentence; and ſuch a ſentence as a perſon of this deſcription may generally addreſs himſelf withal: the term is *mendicant*; and the ſentence ariſing from its diviſion, *mend I can't*; which moſt of them may too truly aſſert.

Theſe words deſerve remark—*tartar*, *papa*, and *murmur* in Engliſh, *toto* in Latin, and *berber* in the Turkiſh language; becauſe each of them are but the ſame ſyllable twice repeated.

We have ſeveral diſyllable words, which read the ſame backwards as forwards; ſuch as *aga*, *ala*, *leſel*, *refer*, &c. But we have very few which conſtitute a reverſe meaning; there are theſe, *level*, *ever*, *repel*, *ſever*, which read backwards, make *revel*, *reve*, *leper*, *reves*; and *area*, by diſſolving the diphthong, when retrogadely read, will be *area*. Of triſyllables there cannot be expected ſo many; *animal*, it is true, will be found to make the Latin, and, by adoption, Engliſh word, lamina.

But a more remarkable coincidence of words and events is ſeen in the two following inſtances. 1ſt of *La Revolution Francaiſe*, from the letters of which may be compoſed, *Un Corſe la finira*, i. e. a Corſican will put an end to the French revolution. The 2d is, *Honor eſt a Nilo*, from which may be compoſed *Horatio Nelſon*, as much as to ſay, Horatio (lord) Nelſon's honour is from the Nile.

Jour-

Journal of the Proceedings of the third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *(Continued from page 298.)*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *April* 1.

THE houſe was occupied in a long and unintereſting converſation reſpecting lord Auckland's motion for a reference to the judges, in the caſe of judge Fox, and for a copy of the complaint; which being at length put, was rejected.

4.] Lord Suffolk ſaid, that a letter having appeared in the public prints, ſigned by lord Melville, it was right the houſe ſhould know if it was authentic:—he therefore moved that it be laid before the houſe; which was agreed to.

Lord Darnley aſked why a ſtring of papers moved for by lord Melville, and ordered to be produced, by an addreſs to his majeſty, had not been brought forward?

To which lord Melville anſwered, that though he had moved for the papers, the trouble and delay they would occaſion, rendered it adviſable that ſuch delay ſhould not be incurred.

After ſome ſlight converſation, the matter was dropped.

MILITIA REDUCTION BILL.

Lord Hawkeſbury explained the nature of this meaſure, and went over exactly the ſame grounds as thoſe ſtated by mr. Pitt in the houſe of commons.

The marquis of Buckingham could not approve of the meaſure to the full length that it was intended to carry it.

On a diviſion, there were for the ſecond reading, 102—Againſt it, 48.

8.] The American treaty, neutral ſhips, and foreign prizes' bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

10.] The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion to the marine enliſtment, the neutral Spaniſh trade, the neutral ceded iſlands, the American trade, the Bengal ſupreme council, the innkeepers' military ſubſiſtence, and ſeven private bills.

11.] The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Iriſh militia, and ſpirits permit; the bread aſſize, Bowyer's lottery, and ſeven private bills; after which the houſe adjourned for the Eaſter receſs.

26.] Earl of Suffolk ſtated his intention to move for an account of the bills drawn from the Weſt Indies on the treaſury, between the years 1798 and 1803; and he declared that it was his intention to found on this account a charge of public delinquency againſt the treaſury. He moved, 'That there be laid before the houſe an account of the bills drawn in the Weſt Indies upon the treaſury, from the 1ſt of December, 1798, to the 1ſt of December, 1802, diſtinguiſhing the amount of each bill, the date when drawn, the time of payment, &c.'

Lord Hawkeſbury would not reſiſt this motion; though it had frequently happened that papers were called for, without the mover appearing to have any other object in view than that of gratifying an idle curioſity.

After ſome converſation, the papers were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *March* 22.

It was decided, after ſome oppoſition and a diviſion, that the day for the ballot on the Middleſex election ſhould be the 25th of April.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

The chancellor of the exchequer opened what may be called 'a ſupplementary budget,' for the purpoſe of propoſing new taxes, in order to make up for the duty on horſes uſed in huſbandry, which had been rejected; and the deficiency in the ſalt duties, ariſing from the allowances to be made on the export of that article. To ſupply this *deficit*, (eſtimated together at 405,000l.) he propoſed additional duties on the following articles:—Under the cuſtoms and exciſe, glaſs is to pay an additional fifty per cent. upon the preſent exciſe, which pays, by the ſubſiſting duties, according to its different qualities, at the rate of 8s. 2d. 24s. 6d. and 32s. 8d. per cwt. Bricks and tiles, which now pay 5s. per thouſand, are in future to pay 5s. 10d. the exiſting indulgences

upon tiles for drains, &c. for agricultural purpoſes, to be continued. The duty on eſtate auctions, which is 6d. per pound, is to be augmented one-ſixth; and that on goods, now 10d. per pound, one-fifth. The preſent duty on coffee is to be increaſed at the rate of 6d. additional. Cyder and perry are to be taxed 10s. per hogſhead; and there is alſo to be a ſmall increaſe of duty on vinegar. The duty on gold and ſilver wire is to be doubled.—Under the head of cuſtoms, ſlate and ſtone are to bear an augmented duty of twenty per cent. Ten per cent. additional is to be laid upon iron, barilla, turpentine, &c. but the principal ſource of ſupply is to ariſe from two and a half per cent. in addition to the preſent duties, on all other goods imported.—Theſe are the new taxes propoſed by the miniſter and which paſſed through their firſt ſtage without oppoſition.

Recapitulation.

Glaſs, 50 per cent. additional on the preſent duty, to produce	£.80,000
On bricks and tiles, 10d. per thouſand	37,000
An additional duty on auctions	31,000
Certain kinds of coffee, 6d. per lb.	28,000
On cyder and perry, 10s. per hogſhead	15,000
On vinegar	11,000
On gold and ſilver wire	5,000
On ſlate, ſtone, &c. carried coaſtways	4,400
On iron, barilla, &c. 10 per cent.	22,000
On all goods, wares, &c. imported, 2½ per cent.	176,000
Making, in all	£.409,400

The firſt reſolution was then put, and carried without oppoſition.

On the motion for the third reading of the legacy bill, ſir H. Mildmay oppoſed its operation on legacies in the direct line, which was a tax on the younger children of a family.

Lord G. Cavendiſh and mr. L. Stanhope alſo oppoſed it on ſimilar grounds; and

The chancellor of the exchequer anſwered all the objections to the meaſure in a ſpeech of ſome length; the principal point in which was, that if a father wiſhed to leave a younger child a legacy of 5000l. he might add 50l. for the payment of the tax.

After ſome further objections from mr. Grey, the bill was read a third time.

An amendment of ſir H Mildmay, that the clauſe relating to legacies in the direct line be omitted, was put, and negatived.

25.] Mr. J. Fitzgerald obtained leave for a bill for putting the waſte and common lands in Ireland on the ſame footing as thoſe in England.

The reſolutions for the taxes in the ſupplementary budget were brought up, and agreed to.

Mr. Fox preſented the petition of the Iriſh catholics*; and obſerved, that *he never was concerned in a more important undertaking.*

Mr. Cartwright profeſſed himſelf friendly to the meaſure, *but was ſurpriſed at the time that had been choſen to bring it forward.*

Mr. Fox then propoſed that the petition be conſidered on the 9th of May; which was agreed to.

In a committee on the commercial treaty with America, it was agreed to permit that country to trade with Britain in neutral bottoms, under certain reſtrictions.

26.] The order of the day being moved for the ſecond reading of the

MILITIA REDUCTION BILL,

Mr. Hughes ſaid, that though the meaſure was leſs objectionable than that of 1799, yet there was no ground for its introduction.

Mr. Yorke defended the meaſure in contemplation, and declared that its advantages were ſo obvious as to require no comment; he even thought that the terms were too general, and that the volunteers ſhould not be allowed to enliſt into the foot guards, becauſe they were not ſo diſpoſeable as troops of the line. He concluded with declaring

N O T E.

* *See April Magazine, page 209.*

that

that if he thought the militia would ſuffer any injury from the meaſure, he ſhould, from his affection for that kind of force, object to the bill.

Colonel Baſtard conſidered mr. Yorke like a parent that devoured its own offſpring, by endeavouring to pull to pieces the laſt militia bill, which had emanated from himſelf. He condemned in ſtrong language the plan of embodying the militia, and then drafting them into the line, for that he maintained was the main object in view; and concluded by declaring his determination to oppoſe the bill.

Earl Temple, the marquis of Douglas, and lord Stanley, ſpoke the ſame ſide; and

Mr. Pitt combated their arguments with much force; concluding with a comment on the great advantages the bill would hold out, by furniſhing ſuch an addition of men as would enable this country to interfere with the affairs of Europe with the happieſt effect.

Mr. Windham, in condemning the bill, repeated his former arguments againſt the whole of the preſent military ſyſtem, and particularly adverted to the additional force act, which was to have produced 27,000 men, but inſtead of that number had yielded only 3000, bearing to the expected amount exactly the ſame proportion that a taylor was ſaid to bear to a man.

A diviſion having then taken place, the queſtion was carried by a majority of 148 to 59; and the bill was read a ſecond time.

27.] Mr. Foſter moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act reſtraining the iſſue of ſmall notes in Ireland. His particular object, he ſaid, was to introduce ſome alterations reſpecting the iſſue of ſilver notes; for which there would now be leſs occaſion, as a quantity of money had already begun to be coined. He ſtated that a dollar was divided into ſix legal pieces, of 10d. each.—Ordered.

28.] Lord Caſtlereagh made a motion on an act of 1793, relative to the council of Bengal, the object of which was to obtain leave for a bill to enable the commander in chief in India to be one of the ſupreme council of Bengal; notwithſtanding the office of commander of Fort William and the office of commander in chief are inveſted in the ſame perſon.—Agreed to.

On the motion for a committee on the militia reduction bill, general Fitzpatrick recommended a clauſe from the bill of 1799, to give the option of ſerving for five years.

After which ſeveral trifling alterations in the wording of different clauſes were agreed to.

29.] Mr. Pitt brought forward his motion for reducing the Iriſh militia, by a draft from it of two-fifths of its number; which as it conſiſts of about 21,000, would give from 4 to 5000 men for the regular army.

Sir J. Newport oppoſed the bill, and lord de Blaquiere approved it; when, after ſome converſation, leave was given to bring it in.

April 1.] Mr. Pitt, in alluſion to mr. Whitbread's motion on the tenth report, ſtated, that there was a document of great importance which ſhould be laid before the houſe previous to the debate; he meant the letter written by lord Melville to the commiſſioners on the 28th of March, to which they had not returned any anſwer; and as this letter could not be printed by Thurſday, he ſuggeſted the propriety of poſtponing the motion till Monday. This, after a few words from mr. Fox and mr. Francis, was agreed to.

Mr. Martin, of Galway, moved for a copy of the evidence and proceedings held in Ireland againſt C. Grogan, eſq. He maintained that he had been unjuſtly condemned; and the object of his motion was, to remove the attainder from his unhappy family:—when, after ſome converſation, the motion was put and carried.

An account of perſons taken up under the act for ſeizing ſuſpected perſons in Great Britain and Ireland, was ordered to be preſented.

The militia reduction bill, after ſome objections from the marquis of Douglas, and meſſrs. Sheridan, Fox, Windham, and Giles, was read a third time, and paſſed;

paſſed; as was the additional exciſe duties' bill.

2.] In a committee on the Iriſh volunteering bill,

Sir J. Newport ſuggeſted the poſſibility of converting that militia into a more diſpoſable force, by providing for the wives and families of thoſe men who might volunteer into the line.—He aſſured the houſe, that the women, after their huſbands had embarked for foreign ſervice, were reduced to abſolute ſtarvation, and were obliged to beg from door to door.

Mr. Pitt obſerved on the firſt point, that any alteration would be attended with great difficulty; as there were no poor laws or pariſhes in Ireland where relief could be afforded, unleſs it was extended to other deſcriptions of force than militia. With regard to the ſecond point, a bounty of a guinea and a half had laſt war been allowed each woman to carry her home, and it was very probable the ſame allowance would again be made.

Sir J. Newport replied, that the guinea and a half only brought them over to the ports of Ireland. After they were landed, they wandered about in wretchedneſs and miſery, as he had deſcribed.

Colonel Bagwell ſaid a few words in ſupport of ſir John Newport's ſuggeſtions; after which the bill was committed.

3.] Leave was given for a bill to amend that for building glebe-houſes in Ireland.

Several papers were ordered relative to the claims for compenſation made by the attorney and ſolicitor generals of Ireland under the union act, as they continued to receive 1,200l. per annum.

A copy of lord Melville's letter was preſented, read, and, with other papers on the ſubject, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kinnaird gave notive, that he would bring forward his motion relative to ſir Home Popham on the 7th of May.

The innkeepers and Iriſh ſpirit permit bills were read a third time, and paſſed.

4.] Mr. Vanſittart took the oaths and his ſeat, on his re-election after accepting the place of chief ſecretary of Ireland.

On the motion of ſir J. Newport, for the ſecond reading of the Iriſh lunatics' aſyſum bill,

Mr. May oppoſed the meaſure, as being wholly unneceſſary; and moved that the bill be read this day ſix months. The amendment was put and carried, by which the bill is loſt.

The Iriſh militia volunteer bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Sir R. Lawley moved for 'a detailed ſtatement of the mode of iſſuing the funds for the volunteer eſtabliſhment, from the 1ſt of June 1803, to the 1ſt of January 1805, ſpecifying the heads under which the ſame were iſſued.'—Alſo, to complete a ſtatement already on the table, 'An account of the ſtaff expenſes of volunteers, from the 24th September 1804, to the 1ſt January 1805,' both of which were ordered.

5.] Some additional and very important papers relative to ſir Home Popham were preſented, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barham adverted to the alarm that prevailed in the Weſt Indies; and wiſhed to put ſome queſtion, to know whether proper meaſures had been taken for the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions in that quarter; he principally wiſhed to know what inſtructions had been ſent to admiral Cochrane.

The chancellor of the exchequer objected, in the ſtrongeſt manner to give the information required, as it might be of the moſt material injury to make ſuch particulars known.

Mr. St. John then gave notice, that he would ſpeedily move for papers to ſhew what had been our naval force in the Weſt Indies laſt year.

In a committee, the ſalaries of the judges of the vice-admiralty courts were fixed as follow:—Malta, 300l.—Bahamas, 200l.—Bermudas, 200l. with an annuity of 100l.

INDIA.

Mr. Francis, in a long ſpeech, took a view of the ſtate of India; the object of which was to ſhew, that in pro-

portion

rtion as our extent of territory in-reased, our burthens and difficulties, ith respect to that country, accumu-ted. I e therefore moved, that the use adheres to the principle of the solution agreed to on the 28th of May, -83, and recognized by two acts of rliament, viz. 'that to purſue ſchemes conqueſt and extenſion of dominion India are meaſures repugnant to the h, the honour, and the policy of this tion.'

Lord Caſtlereagh made an able re-; in the courſe of which he ſaid, muſt candidly confeſs, that our po-ical ſyſtem was neceſſary to the ſup-t of that of our commerce. He fended the late war, on the ground at it was neceſſary to overthrow the wer of m. Perron, whoſe income 1,700,000l. per annum, and whoſe ce amounted to 40,000 men! He cluded with moving the order of the as an amendment; which was, after ch debate, adopted by a majority of , there being only 46 votes for the ginal motion.

8.] Mr. Fox fixed his motion for conſideration of the Iriſh catholic tition for the 10th of May; and Mr. Sheridan intimated that he ſhould an early day, after the holidays, bringing forward a motion reſpect-the family of Omdut-ul-Omrah, ob of the Carnatic.

LORD MELVILLE.

Mr. Whitbread roſe to make his pro-ed motion; and began by paying e high compliments to the gentle-n who compoſed the committee of al inquiry. He obſerved, that in report of the commiſſioners there re implicated, lord Melville, mr. A. tter, mr. Wilſon, and mr. Sprott. ere was ſome imputation thrown on bank of England; and there was an imputation againſt mr. Pitt him-. The main object of his motion night was lord Melville, mr. Trot-being a ſubject of after conſideration; ainſt whom, and others, he truſted a ſecution would ſpeedily be commenc-. With regard to the imputation inſt the bank, it amounted to this, t the bank had acted improperly in paying certain drafts, where the heads of ſervice were not ſpecified; and the charge againſt mr. Pitt conſiſted in his having been appriſed, years ago, that ſuch abuſes exiſted in the office of treaſurer of the navy, and that he had taken no ſteps to correct them. He next alluded to the power and patron-age which lord Melville had always poſſeſſed ſince his firſt introduction to office; touched upon the reſolutions at the cloſe of the American war, for preventing the paymaſters of the forces from applying any ſums in their hands to private purpoſes; ſhowed, that to prevent ſuch ſpeculations, the ſaid offi-cers had been allowed a conſiderable increaſe of ſalary; proved, that the office of treaſurer of the navy had been regulated by a bill brought in by lord Melville himſelf; and added, that he had ſtrong reaſon for ſuppoſing that its execution was poſtponed to anſwer his lordſhip's private emolument. He charged him, directly, with conniving at peculation with an individual; and reminded the houſe, that his lordſhip had himſelf brought forward a ſimilar accuſation againſt ſir T. Rumbold.—Taking a view of the proceedings of the commiſſioners in their examinations, and cenſuring in ſtrong terms the man-ner in which the perſons queſtioned had evaded direct anſwers, he inferred the ſtrongeſt preſumption of guilt; and dwelling a long time upon this point, he moved a ſtring of reſolutions, which ſtated the opinion of the houſe as to the duties of treaſurer and paymaſter of the navy, and that mr. Trotter, in employing the public money for pri-vate purpoſes, acted with the conſent of lord Melville; that by ſuch connivance his lordſhip had been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a breach of duty; and that he had alſo acted inconſiſtent with his duty, by applying the money for the ſervice of the navy to other public ſervices.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was important that the facts of this caſe ſhould be clearly underſtood, which could only be by an impartial hearing. He could not help ſaying that every means had been uſed to inflame the paſſions of the houſe,

and

and that means were reſorted to of exciting the public mind, in certain publications, reſpecting the way in which the navy pay office was conducted, by which, as was ſaid, the ſeamen had no ready or effectual acceſs to the reward of their hard-earned labour. He had alſo to complain of mr. Whitbread, for having given a moſt erroneous and miſtaken view of the caſe. He had ſaid, that the perſon blamed had had an opportunity of being tried; queſtions had been put to them, and they had been aſked whether they would anſwer and criminate themſelves. Was this any thing like a trial? The examination before the commiſſioners of inquiry had not the moſt diſtant reſemblance to a trial. Although it could be maintained that no inconvenience from theſe tranſactions had reſulted to the public, yet it became the houſe to diſapprove them. He, however, had no heſitation in ſaying, that the circumſtances were not ſuch as to authorize them to come to ſuch a deciſion as mr. Whitbread pointed at. It would be preferable to refer the conſideration of the report to a ſelect committee of the houſe, where every information would come forward; and on the report of that committee the houſe would be enabled to judge of the caſe before them with preciſion. After replying generally to ſeveral of the topics deſcanted on by mr. Whitbread, he concluded by moving as an amendment, that this report be referred to the conſideration of a ſelect committee.

On the ſuggeſtion, however, of mr. Fox, he agreed to propoſe the previous queſtion.

Lord H. Petty made a long and animated ſpeech in favour of the reſolutions; in which he inſiſted that a breach of the act of parliament had been aſcertained, and that conſequently there could be no reaſon for poſtponing the deciſion of the houſe. It was certain, that immenſe ſums of the public money had been put to hazard, and that illegal gain had been made of it, with the privity of lord Melville. The only thing to be inveſtigated, was the amount of the loſs and gain; and this part of the queſtion he had no objection to refer to the conſideration of a ſelect committee. He particularly adverted to the dangerous conſequences which might have enſued, with reſpect to the intereſts of the public creditor, from ſuch a combination as appeared to have exiſted, of three perſons, one of whom was a jobber in the funds, a ſecond had immenſe ſums of the public money at his diſpoſal, and a third was acquainted with all the ſecrets of government. This was a combination from which more miſchief was to be apprehended, than from thoſe jacobin committees which had formerly been the theme of ſo much declamation.

The attorney-general deprecated the paſſionate mode in which the ſubject was diſcuſſed. The houſe could not, with propriety, come to a reſolution that the act of parliament had been violated, until it was fully in poſſeſſion of the circumſtances under which the ſuppoſed violation had been committed; a ſufficient reaſon why the buſineſs ſhould not be hurried.

Mr. Tierney and mr. G. Ponſonby ſpoke in favour of the motion; and were followed by the maſter of the rolls in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Canning ſupported the motion for the previous queſtion; and contended, that a compliance with the letter of the act was impoſſible. In the various department of the naval and victualling ſervices, there were from 3 to 4000 accounts open for trifling ſums, ſome of them as low as from 7s. or 8s. to a pound. It was obvious, that the greateſt inconvenience would ariſe from giving ſeparate orders on the bank for the payment of ſuch ſmall accounts.

Mr. Fox declared, that if the houſe ſhould unhappily vote the previous queſtion, he ſhould be aſhamed to look his conſtituents in the face. Not only the Britiſh public, but all Europe, would look to the conduct of the houſe in deciding the preſent queſtion. He inſiſted, that lord Melville, by permitting his ſervant to violate the law, had admittedly connived at that offence; that the honour of the government was at ſtake by the tranſaction; and that

that lord Melville's confeſſion would, in a court of juſtice, be admitted as evidence againſt him.

Lord Andover, mr. Wilberforce, and alderman Price, ſeverally ſpoke againſt the conduct of lord Melville; and

Lord Caſtlereagh ſupported the previous queſtion; when, on a diviſion, there appeared,

For the original motion, 216
For the previous queſtion, 216

On which the ſpeaker gave his vote, in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Pitt then propoſed to ſubſtitute in the eleventh reſolution the words 'has acted contray to the intentions of the ſaid act,' inſtead of 'has been guilty of high breach of duty.'

Mr. Wilberforce oppoſed this amendment. He ſaid the words in the original reſolution were not ſtronger than the caſe required.

A debate enſued, in which meſſrs. Sheridan, Grey, Whitbread, T. Grenville, Baſtard, Pitt, &c. ſeverally ſpoke.

Mr. Pitt's amendment was, however, againſt without a diviſion, and the reſolution adopted.

9.] Mr. Giles gave notice, that after the holidays he ſhould move for a continuance of the committee of naval inquiry.

The chancellor of the exchequer informed the houſe that lord Melville had tenderd his reſignation, which had not been been accepted by his majeſty.

Mr. Whitbread then obſerved, that this reſignation, though expected, could not anſwer the great ends of public juſtice, or the deſigns of that houſe; and the ſituation of the country required that he ſhould perſevere: becauſe if the houſe were to proceed no further, his lordſhip might be reſtored to morrow, and the country again feel the conſequences of his mal-adminiſtration. He then paid many high compliments to the ſpeaker for his diſintereſted vote on Monday evening; and proceeded to give his opinion, that not only the head, but the inferior members of the combination, ought to claim attention, ſuch as meſſrs. Trotter, Wilſon, &c. and he in conſequence gave notice of his intention to move that the attorney-general be directed to proceed againſt lord Melville and mr. Trotter, in order that the public may receive the profits derived from their illegal ſpeculations, which ought to be refunded to the nation. He then deſcanted on the cenſurable appropriation of the money of the navy to other ſervices, which was never practiſed before: alluded to the circumſtances of lord Melville laſt year burning all his papers; and made ſome very ſevere comments on the manner in which lord M. had lately obtained an annuity for his lady, as well as one of 1500l. for himſelf, in addition to his other emoluments.—At length he concluded with moving, 'That an addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying him to remove lord Melville from all the offices he holds in the ſtate, and from the royal councils and preſence, for ever.'

Mr. Canning was of opinion, that to agree to ſuch a motion would not be to promote the ends of juſtice. It was abſurd to ſay that the reſignation of an office was no atonement to parliament, and then to accuſe lord Melville of having *reſigned*. He even conceived, that if lord M. were in the laſt degree guilty, the ſtep he had taken was all that could be expected from him. He proceeded to juſtify his own conduct for not diſmiſſing mr. Trotter till the houſe had decided on his criminality; and with reſpect to mr. Wilſon, he declared his determination to retain him, there being no charges by which he was affected. He concluded with ſome very ſevere ſtrictures on the perſonal enmity of lords St. Vincent and Grey towards lord Melville and other individuals.

Mr. Grey diſclaimed with indignation that his noble relation was under any obligation to lord Melville; and expreſſed his firm opinion that the houſe could not, conſiſtently with its duty, ſuffer the reſolutions of Monday night to remain as a dead letter.

He was anſwered by mr. Pitt, who went over his former arguments, and condemned the groſs ſpirit of perſonalty which had been evident in the diſcuſſion.

Meſſrs.

Meſſrs. Ponſonby, Thornton, Barham, Windham, Canning, and Fox, reſpectively delivered their ſentiments, which were chiefly in juſtification of alluſions that had been made to them, or explanatory ſentiments they had delivered on Monday:—Mr. Fox however, ſpoke at much length to ſhow that out of reſpect to the public, mr. Trotter ought to have been diſmiſſed on the firſt appearance of the tenth report.

Mr. Wilberforce ſpoke to the ſame effect; and was followed by mr. Kinnaird, who aſſerted, that lord Melville had been a moſt bitter political opponent, and not deſerving of the encomiums of mr. Canning.

The ſecretary at war combated this aſſertion, and accuſed mr. K. of baſe ingratitude, he having been treated in a moſt hoſpitable manner by the noblemen he had reviled.

The houſe being decidedly hoſtile to his motion, Mr. Whitbread declined preſſing it to a diviſion; and in its room moved, that the reſolutions be laid before his majeſty by the whole houſe.—Agreed.

In anſwer to the chancellor of the exchequer, mr. Whitbread ſaid, that on the firſt open day after the holidays, he intended to move that the attorney-general be inſtructed to proceed againſt lord Melville and mr. Trotter; and alſo for the appointment of a ſelect committee, to inquire into the various circumſtances of theſe tranſactions not before the houſe. He thought it would be neceſſary that a reſtraining bill ſhould be immediately brought in, to prevent the alienation of the property; and for the fitneſs of this mode of proceeding, he had the example of lord Melville himſelf.

Mr. ſerjeant Beſt gave notice of a motion, ſoon after the holidays, on the eleventh report.

10.] A new writ was ordered in the room of the hon. C. L. Dundas, who had accepted of the Chiltern hundreds.

Mr. Roſe obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the office of paymaſter of the forces.

The order of the day to ballot a committee on the petition of certain electors of Middleſex, complaining of the want of qualification of mr. Mainwaring, was, on the motion of mr. Hutkinſon, put off from the 25th of April to the 2d of May.

The houſe was then adjourned to this day fortnight, and the members preſent proceeded to St. James's with the addreſs.

24.] The ſpeaker ſtated, that the houſe waited on his majeſty, upon the 11th inſtant, with the reſolutions which had been ordered to be laid at the foot of the throne; and that his majeſty had been pleaſed to return an anſwer to the following effect:—'That his majeſty would on all occaſions receive with the greateſt attention any repreſentation of his commons; and was fully ſenſible of the importance of the matter which was the ſubject of their reſolutions.

The Leith harbour bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Alderman ſir William Curtis preſented a petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London; and Henry Thornton another, from the town hall, of the electors of the borough of Southwark; and lord Folkſtone one from New Sarum; all congratulating the houſe on its late glorious reſolution, upon the report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, reſpecting the delinquency of lord Melville, &c. and hoping that they would ſtill further proceed in their enquiries.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grey moved, that mr. Peter Stuart, printer of the *Oracle*, be ordered to attend at the bar of the houſe, for a breach of privilege; in publiſhing a libel, reflecting on the proceedings of the houſe with reſpect to lord Melville, attributing the preſent ſituation of lord Melville to the effects of *party rancour*, and ſtating that he *had been condemned without a trial.*

Mr. Pitt obſerved, that if it was neceſſary to interfere with the newſpapers, a ſingle inſtance ſhould not be ſelected, but that *every* attack upon the houſe ſhould be noticed by their indignation.

Mr. Grey's motion was agreed to.

The

The debate then turned upon the impropriety of keeping mr. Wilson in his office under the treasurer of the navy, in consequence of his implication with the affair of lord Melville and mr. Trotter.

Mr. Canning again expressed his determination not to dismiss him, as it was evident he had only acted as the agent of another, to whom he was subservient.

After a long reply from mr. Fox, and some observations from mr. Rose in defence of the conduct of mr. Canning,

Sir C. Pole, president of the commission of naval inquiry, contradicted a statement of the last-mentioned gentleman, relative to the explanations given by Wilson; and declared, that so far from giving a proper explanation, the commissioners were ashamed of themselves for not ordering him to prison for his prevarication. He also declared, that the board had experienced the most formidable difficulties in gaining their information.

The solicitor-general defended the treasurer of the navy; and serjeant Best reprehended his conduct.

Messrs. Sheridan and P. Moore spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Whitbread expressed his astonishment that no steps had been taken to evince his majesty's sense of the importance of the resolutions of that house. The gazettes had not announced that lord Melville's name had been expunged from the list of privy counsellors. He wished to know from mr. Pitt, whether he intended to recommend such an expulsion to his majesty?

Mr. Pitt said, he did not feel himself bound to give any such advice.

Mr. W. then moved,

'That a select committee be appointed to make further inquiry into the transactions contained in the tenth report of the commissioners of naval inquiry, and to report the same, with their observations and comments, to the house.

Mr. Pitt replied to mr. Whitbread, and moved an amendment, as follows:—

'That a select committee be appointed to inquire further into such parts of the tenth report as relate to the application of money granted for navy services, and applied to other branches of the public service. And also to any communications that may have been made to the chancellor of the exchequer or to the lords of the treasury, relative to any irregularities in the mode of drawing the public money granted for the service of the navy from the bank; and to any proceedings that may have been taken for the recovery of the arrears due from the late mr. Jellicoe; and to report the same, with their opinion to the house.'

A long debate took place on this proposition, in which the principal speakers were, messrs. Fox, Whitbread, Windham, Grenville, Banks, Best, Fonblanque, Alexander, Sheridan, the attorney and solicitor-generals, and lord H. Petty; when a division being demanded, there were,—For the amendment, 229—Against it, 151—Majority 78.—Mr. Whitbread immediately presented a list of persons proper to form a committee; but the mode was objected to by mr. Pitt, who proposed that they should be chosen by ballot.—On this the house again divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 251—Against it, 120—Majority, 131.

26.] After some private business, and motions for papers, the ballot took place for a select committee, according to the motion of yesterday; when mr. Whitbread observed that he understood a list had been circulated of certain members whom persons of the greatest authority wished to be chosen: he added, that if it should appear from the return, that those members whose names he read should be selected for the committee, he felt it to be his duty, though no precedent should exist, to move that the names of some, who were obviously objectionable, should be expunged from the list.

Messrs. Fox and Sheridan spoke in favour of the intended proceeding of mr. Whitbread: on which he moved,

'That it is a high breach of the privileges of the house to circulate lists of

perſons to ſerve on a ſelect committee appointed to inveſtigate buſineſs of great public importance.'

Upon this the houſe divided—Ayes, 45—Noes, 154—Majority, 109.

The houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the libel in the *Oracle*.

Mr. A. Wright ſpoke againſt the adoption of any ſevere meaſure; and mr. Grey contended, that the libel was not diſcuſſion, but mere invective; he therefore moved that the printer attend at the bar.—Mr. Stuart accordingly appeared, and pleaded his reſpect for lord Melville, and the freedom of public diſcuſſion, as an apology.—He was ordered into cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms.

Mr. Sheridan aſked, Whether any intelligence had been received of the ſailing of the Toulon fleet on the 9th inſt.?

Mr. Pitt anſwered, that government had received advices that left no doubt of the fact.

IRISH LOAN.

Mr. Foſter in a committee, ſtated the terms on which he had contracted for the loan of 1,800,000l. for Ireland, and why he preferred contracting for it in England. He explained it as follows:—

Mr. Burrowes' and co.'s propoſal for every 100l. ſubſcribed, 100 3¼ per cent. ſtock, 3l. 10s.—48, 5 per cent. ſtock, 2l. 8s.—148, ſinking fund, 1 per cent. 1l. 9s. 7d.—Annual charge to the nation, 7l. 7s. 7d.

Sir Francis Baring, &c. long annuities for 55 years, 5l.—24, navy 5 per cents. 1l. 4s.—ſinking fund on 24 capital, 4s. 10d.—on annuities, 8s. 4d. being 6l. 17s. 2d.; ſaving annually to the nation 10s. 5d. per cent.; which, on 1,500,000l. is annually 4,134l. 10s. or a million and a half.

Capital to be redeemed by mr. Burrowes' offer, 148 per cent. or 2,200,000l.——By ſir F. Baring, 24 per cent. or 360,000l. —— Britiſh 1,840,000l.—Iriſh 2,015,000l.

He concluded with adding, that the parties from Ireland wiſhed to have a bonus of 13 per cent. which could not be agreed to.

The reſolutions of mr. Foſter were then carried.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

Cottage Effuſions; written in A—a, County Cavan, humbly inſcribed to the Miſſes S——.

TOUT y parle d'amour. Les oiſeaux dans les champs [chants,
Redoublent leurs baiſers, leurs careſſes et leur
Le moiſſonneur ardent, qui court avant L'Aurore
Couper les blonds epics que bé é fait eclore,
S'arrete, s'inquite & pouſſe des ſoupirs;
Son Cœur eſt etomé de ſes nouveaux deſirs;
Il demeure enchanté dans ſes belles retraites
Et laiſſe en ſoupirant, ſes moiſſons imparfaits.
Pres de lui, la bergere, oubliant ſes troupeaux,
De ſa tremblante main ſent tomber ſes piſeaux.
. . . . . A ſtyle encore plus doux, *que* les lieux,
où donc ces beaux jours
Petrarque ſoupira les vers & ſes amours!
V. La Henriade, Chant. neuvieme.

HAIL! bleſt retreat, whoſe ſacred cill
No ſullen care invades;
No well-bred vice, with worldly ſkill,
Inſults thy holy ſhades;
But virtue, happineſs and love,
Fair fancy's train and taſte refin'd,
All that can harmonize the mind,
Amid thy cool receſſes rove,
Whilſt innocence with Anna's mien,
Delighted eyes the ſylvan ſcene!—

The ſiſter graces* haunt theſe bow'rs,
Theſe wild ſeats rear, and tend theſe flow'rs,
Inſtruct theſe woodbines where to bend,
Embrace ſupport—entwine—aſcend;
Or (adding to the freſh perfume,
Unconſcious of their brighter bloom,
Fair ſemblance of themſelves! behold
The rival roſes round unfold ——

Sweet flow'rs! in nature's liv'ry gay,
Ye lovely moralizers! ſay,
Did e'er theſe tender breaſts perceive
The ſilent leſſon that you give?
Say, did their conſcious boſoms e'er
Heave one ſoft ſigh? or did a tear
Deſcend to ſee your tints decay'd,
And all thoſe bluſhing glories fade?
If ſo—the hallow'd drop I'll ſave,
Sacred as relics from the grave,

NOTE.

* *Three young ladies who ſpend a large portion of their time in this beautiful retirement, in innocent recreation or the attainment of polite knowledge, and whoſe beauty and accompliſhments can only be ſurpaſſed by their extenſive benevolence and the goodneſs of their hearts.*

For

For worlds of wealth were poverty
To that bleſt tear—that holy ſigh!—

When evening's penſive ſhades prevail,
Or artleſs notes Aurora hail,
Oft let me, at my heart's deſire,
With wiſdom and the muſe retire,
Beneath this ruſtic roof repoſe,
And to the clouds conſign my woes,
Enjoy in virtue's mildeſt mood,
The luxury of ſolitude:
While from each vocal ſpray around,
Mild, gentle, ſoothing, heart-felt ſound,
The wild orcheſtra of the grove,
Warble the native notes of love:—
Oh! could the tongue—the pen expreſs
That tender, innocent exceſs
Of rapture, which the ſoul enjoys,
When far from earthly cares and noiſe,
Faſt by this talking riv'let laid,
Beneath the ſun-excluding ſhade,
While melody from ev'ry ſpray,
Bids ſoft adieu to ſetting day,
And eve, with all her peaceful train,
Begins her ſerious ſolemn reign!
Heavens! how the heart expands! and all
The feelings crowd to friendſhip's call!
How pants the breaſt for perfect joy!
How ſwells each thought to ecſtacy!
As yielding to the pow'r of love,
The glowing pulſes madly move!—
—But vain is language—vain my lay,
For words but ill the bliſs convey:
E'en the fond pictures Rouſſeau drew,
Or Sterne, to nature ever true,
Thoſe joys imperfectly impart,
That then tranſport the feeling heart!

Chas'd from the ſplendid haunts of ſin,
By diſſipation's ceaſeleſs din,
Content, to ſolitude ſtill dear,
Will find a ſure aſylum here,
In theſe cool ſhades a bliſs enjoy,
That palaces could ne'er ſupply:
Here too, uncheck'd the ſoaring muſe,
Sublimer, loftier themes purſues:
How faſt the kindred feelings riſe!
What noble phrenzy fills his eyes!
As the wrapt bard, in glorious ſtrife,
Calls fancy's mimic ſcenes to life,
Tranſcribing nature's image warm,
Adapts his cadence to the ſtorm,
Or catches from the thrilling grove,
The ſtrain that beſt agrees with love!
'From Heav'n deſcends', it is confeſt*
'The flame of genius to the breaſt,'
Without cold ſcience, tardy aid,
'The poet muſt be born—not made.'
Deep in his native vales retir'd,
Lo! Burns, the Scottiſh bard inſpir'd;
Sweet, ſimple Burns! Heav'n taught thy ſtring,
Wild warbling, rural joys to ſing,
And, temp'ring thy poetic fire,
To love and nature tun'd thy lyre!
So here (but ill compar'd to thine)
Untutor'd too, re-echoes mine,
Thrice happy! ſhould the lovely pow'rs,
That rear theſe ſeats and tend thoſe flow'rs,
Propitious view the pleaſing toil,
And ſanctify it with a ſmile,
This rude eſſay at rhyme excuſe,
And pardon grant the latent muſe.

May 29, 1805. E. M.

NOTE.

* *Akenſide.*

Poor William.

DEEP, ſullen, howl'd the weſtern blaſt,
High o'er the ſtern the billows roll;
Blue lightenings riſe the bending maſt,
And fiercely ſhoot from pole to pole.

Lo! on the deck ſad Suſan ſtands,
The thick'ning ſighs her boſom heave:
Now torn with grief, ſhe wrings her hands—
Now weeps her deareſt love to leave.

High mount the waves—the lab'ring bark,
Hard, ſtruggling, underneath their weight,
Sinks ſlowly down at length—and hark!
That gen'ral ſhriek proclaims their fate!

Poor William on the beach beholds
The wreck, with torpid dumb deſpair,
Then ſmiling ſoft, his arms he folds,
And claſps for Sue—the vacant air.

Long ſince the diſmal ſcene is paſt,
Still William to his love is true;
For oft he chides the tardy blaſt,
That keeps him from his darling Sue.

Pleas'd with th' mellow moon-light ſcene,
He traces oft the neighbouring grove;
And oft is heard along the green,
To wail with ſighs his abſent love.

Montgomery-ſtreet, May 14, 1805.

Modern Sonnet!!! Containing more Morality, more Sublimity, and more Sympathy, than any Sonnet hitherto publiſhed.

To a dead Jack Aſs.

FAREWELL! thou amorous animal, farewell!
Thy *patience* ſo much longer than thine ears,
None but a *Yorick*'s tender pen could tell,
And call, from chriſtian's eyes, a flood of tears!

But what avail thy patience or thine ears?
Or what the love-lorn notes thou once did pour,
When, as thy fav'rite paſs'd, thou ſtood'ſt in gears,
Tied with a halter, at my grannam's door?

O! as ſhe paſs'd, how didſt thou riſe thy tone!
And mighty proofs of love didſt thou reveal!
And ſometimes thou would'ſt bray, and ſometimes groan,
Expreſſive of the paſſion thou didſt feel!

Thou hadſt more worth than *Macedonia's King*,
Than *Julius Cæſar*, or than *Bonaparte!*
The friend of man, and not his foe, I ſing!
They drew a *dagger*, and *you* drew a *cart*.

Deteſted names! O, what a fatal *three?*
Thank Heaven! before thee *two* are gone to duſt!
The other ſoon, I hope, will follow thee,
For follow thee aſſuredly he muſt!

Yes! he muſt die, tho' Frenchmen cry alas!
Thus falls the *hero*, and thus falls the *aſs!*

J. D. R.

Ode Performed on the King's Birth Day, in London, June the 4th, 1805.

HIGH on the * winding shores sublime,
That Thames' imperial waves divide
Majestic is the garb of time,
Where yon proud dome frowns on the silver tide;
Honour's and Knighthood's bright abode,
By nobles, warriors, patriots trod,
What time from Gallia's vanquished coast,
Returning with his victor host,
Triumphant EDWARD rear'd, on high,
The banner'd meed of chivalry;
While eminent above the rest,
With sable arms and snowy crest,
The youthful hero grac'd his side,
His country's and his sovereign's pride;
From ev'ry clime lo! glory calls
Her votaries to yon trophied walls;
Binds her fair guerdon round each loyal breast,
And bids them combat pride, and succour worth oppressed.

The notes of triumph swell again!—
Lo, Windsor boasts, as bright a train
Of royal youths, as brave as those
Who frown'd defeat on Edward's foes;
Of royal nymphs, as fair a race
As crown'd Philippa's chaste embrace;
Around their King, their Sire, they stand,
A valiant and a beauteous band.
Conspicuous shining 'mid the rest,
In chivalry's first honours dress'd,
For Cambria's prince, for George's heir,
Albion prefers this ardent prayer:
Thine be the sacred wreath of virtuous praise,
Thine youthful Edward's fame, but crown'd with length of days.

Oh! still, as this auspicious morn
Awakes the muse's votive lays,
May peace, and health, and fame adorn
The tributary strain the duteous plays!
And while where'er his navies ride,
Where'er his legions bend their course,
Oppressive rage and giant pride
Yield to his firm, but temperate force!
Guarded he stands from inroad's fear,
By freedom's shield by valour's spear;
Though dark Despair, and Shame, and Woe,
Lurk in the wreaths that bind the guilty brow,
In George's diadem resplendent shine
Glory's unsullied beams, and Virtue's gems divine.

State of Public Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE principal event of interest lately, has been the vote of censure passed by the house of commons on the right honourable Henry Dundas, lately created lord viscount Melville.

NOTE.

* *The name of Windsor is derived from winding-shore.*

The TENTH REPORT of the commissioners of naval enquiry, appointed to examine into irregularities, frauds, or abuses practised by persons employed in the naval departments of the government, had so far implicated lord Melville, that it became incumbent on the house of commons, to adopt strong measures. Accordingly on Monday, the 8th of April, mr. Whitbread delivered a speech, which may be ranked among the best specimens of parliamentary eloquence, and concluded with moving the following resolutions:—

1. 'That it appears to the committee, that on the 18th of June, 1792, the commons, in a committee of the whole house, came among others, to the following resolutions:—

'That it is the opinion of the committee, that some regulations ought to be adopted, for the purpose of lessening and keeping down the balances of public money which appear to have been usually in the hands of the treasurer of the navy, and it would be beneficial to the public if the first and other clerks in the different branches belonging to the said office, were paid by fixed and permanent salaries, in lieu of all fees, gratuities and other perquisites whatsoever.

'That it is the opinion of this committee, that from henceforward the paymaster-general of his majesty's land forces, and the treasurer of the navy, for the time being, shall not apply any sum or sums of money imprested to them, or either of them, to any pupose of advantage or interest to themselves, either directly or indirectly.

'That it appears to this committee, that the commissioners appointed to examine, take and state the public accounts of this kingdom, have so far as appears from the reports which they have hitherto made, discharged the duty intrusted to them, with great diligence, accuracy, and ability; and if parliament shall carry into execution those plans of reform and regulation which are suggested by the matter contained in the reports of the said commissioners, it cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the future

future welfare and proſperity of this kingdom.

2. 'That in furtherance of the intention of the houſe of commons, expreſſed in ſuch reſolutions, his majeſty, by his warrant, dated June 26, 1782, directed that the ſalary of the treaſurer of the navy ſhould be encreaſed to the ſum of 4000l. per annum, in full ſatisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits, and emoluments heretofore enjoyed by former treaſurers.

3. 'That it appears to this committee, that during the treaſurerſhip of the right hon. Iſaac Barre, the conditions of the aforeſaid warrant were ſtrictly complied with; that the whole of the money iſſued from the exchequer to mr. Barre for naval ſervice was lodged at the bank; that it was never drawn from thence previouſly to its being advanced to the ſub-accountants to be applied to the public ſervice; that during the time mr. Barre acted as treaſurer and ex-treaſurer, he had not in his poſſeſſion or cuſtody any of the public monies, and that neither he, nor the paymaſter of the navy, did derive any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment thereof.

4. 'That the right hon. Henry Dundas, now lord viſcount Melville, ſucceeded to the office of treaſurer of the navy on the 19th of Auguſt, 1782, when a further addition was made to the ſalary of the ſaid office, in order to produce a net annual income of 4000l. after the payment of all taxes and charges on the ſame; and that this additional ſalary was conſidered by the ſaid lord viſcount Melville, as granted to him in lieu of all wages, fees, profits, and other emoluments enjoyed by the former treaſurers.

5. 'That the ſaid lord viſcount Melville continued in the ſaid office till the 25th of April, 1783; that being aſked, whether he derived any advantage from the uſe of the public money during that period, he in his examination before the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, declined anſwering any queſtion on that head; but that he has, in a letter lately written to the commiſſioners, and dated the 28th of March laſt, declared, that, previous to 1786, 'he did not derive any advantage from the uſe or employment of the monies iſſued for carrying on the ſervice of the navy.' But mr. Douglas, who was paymaſter, being dead, and his lordſhip having refuſed to anſwer any queſtion on this head as aforeſaid, no evidence has been obtained as to the application of monies iſſued for the ſervice of the navy, or the mode of drawing the ſame from the bank during this period.

6. 'That the hon. C. Townſhend, now lord Bayning, held the office of treaſurer of the navy, from the 11th of April, 1783, to the 4th of January, 1784; and that from the examination of his lordſhip, it appears, that during his treaſurerſhip, no part of the money, iſſued for the ſervice of the navy, was applied to his private uſe or advantage; and that he does not believe that mr. Douglas who acted under him as paymaſter, derived any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of the public money, except the money iſſued from the payment of exchequer bills.

7. 'That the right hon. Henry Dundas was re-appointed treaſurer of the navy on the 5th of January, 1784, and continued in the ſaid office until the 1ſt of June, 1800.

8 'That in the year 1785, an act of parliament was paſſed, (25th Geo. III. cap. 34,) intituled, 'An act for better regulating the act of treaſurer of his majeſty's navy;' whereby it is directed, that no money ſhall be iſſued from the treaſury to the treaſurers of the navy; and ſhall not be paid out of the bank unleſs for naval ſervice, and in purſuance of drafts ſigned by the treaſurer, or ſome perſon or perſons, authorized by him, which drafts ſhall ſpecify the heads of ſervice to which ſuch ſums are to be applied, and that the regulations under the ſaid act ſhall take place from the 31ſt of July, 1785.

9. 'That the execution of the ſaid act was poſtponed till the month of January, 1786, and from that time to the month of June, 1788, when lord Melville left the office of treaſurer, contrary to the practice eſtabliſhed in the

treaſurer.

treaſurerſhip of the right hon. Iſaac Barre, contrary to the reſolutions of the houſe of commons, of 18th June, 1792, and in defiance of the proviſions of the above-mentioned act of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31. large ſums of money were, under pretence of naval ſervices, and by a ſcandalous evaſion of the act, at various times, drawn from the bank, and inveſted in exchequer and navy bills, left upon the ſecurity of ſtock, employed in diſcounting private bills, in purchaſing bank and Eaſt India ſtock, and uſed in various ways for the purpoſes of private emolument.

10. 'That Alexander Trotter, eſq. paymaſter of the navy, was the perſon by whom, or in whoſe name, the public money was thus employed; and that in ſo doing he acted with the knowledge and conſent of lord viſcount Melville, to whom he was at the ſame time private agent, and for whoſe uſe or benefit he occaſionally laid out from 10 to 20,000l. without conſidering whether he was previouſly in advance to his lordſhip, and whether ſuch advances were made from the public or private balances.

11. 'That the right hon. lord viſcount Melville having been privy to, and connived at the withdrawing from the bank of England, for purpoſes of private intereſt or emolument, ſums iſſued to him as a treaſurer of the navy, and placed to his account in the bank, according to the proviſions of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, has been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

12. 'It further appears, that ſubſequent to the appointment of lord Melville as treaſurer of the navy, in 1784, and during the time he held that office, large ſums of money iſſued for the ſervice of the navy, were applied to other ſervices; and that the ſaid lord Melville, in a letter written in anſwer to a precept iſſued by the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, requiring an account of the money received by him, or any perſon on his account, or by his order, from the paymaſter of the navy, and alſo of the time when, and the perſons by whom, the ſame were returned to the bank or paymaſter, has declared that he has no materials by which he could make up ſuch an account, and that, if he had materials, he could not do it without diſcloſing delicate and confidential tranſactions of government which his duty to the public muſt have reſtrained him from revealing.

13. 'That lord Melville, in applying monies iſſued for the ſervice of the navy to other ſervices, ſtated to have been of ſo delicate and confidential nature, that in his opinion no account can or ought to be given of them, has acted in a manner inconſiſtent with his duty, and incompatible with thoſe ſecurities which the legiſlature has provided for the proper application of public money.'

Mr Pitt took part with his old league, lord Melville, and moved, as amendment, that the report of the commiſſioners be referred to a ſelect committee of the houſe of commons.

The reſolutions were afterwards ſupported by mr. Tierney, mr. G. [illegible] ſonby, mr. Fox, lord Henry Petty, a ſpeech of ſingular ability) lord [illegible] ver, mr. Wilberforce, and lord Archibald Hamilton; and were oppoſed by maſter of the rolls, mr. Canning, Caſtlereagh, and mr. Wallace. On diviſion, the numbers appeared to be equal; 216 for the motion and againſt it. The ſpeaker mr. [illegible] gave the caſting vote in favour of original motion, and the whole of reſolutions were conſequently [illegible]

No event ever communicated ſo univerſal joy through the nation, addreſſes are expected to be preſented from every county and corporate [illegible] calling for the further diſgrace and puniſhment of the culprits.

Lord Melville on the following reſigned his place, as firſt lord of the miralty, and for nearly a fortnight Pitt could get no perſon of ſufficient weight to fill it, till at length it has been accepted by the venerable Charles Middleton, who is created peer.

As this important queſtion [illegible] intimately the character of the [illegible] ment and of the public men, [illegible]

the decision, we have judged it proper to subjoin a list of the majority and minority.

MAJORITY.

Abbot, rt. hon. C. (speaker)
Adair, R.
Althorpe, lord
Adams, C.
Anderson, sir J.
Andover, viscount
Aneesley, F.
Anson, Thos.
Antonie, W. Lee
Astley, sir J.
Atkins, John
Aubrey, sir John
Bradshaw, C.
Babington, T.
Bagenal, Walter
Baker, J.
Baker, W.
Baker, Peter Wm.
Bamfylde, sir J.
Bankes, Henry
Barclay, George
Barclay, sir Robert
Barham, J. F.
Barlow, F. W.
Bastard, E. P.
Bell, W. D.
Bligh, hon. Thos.
Bouverie, hon. E.
Bragden, J.
Brooke, Charles
Browne, F. John
Browne, I. H.
Buller, James
Bunbury, sir C.
Bung, George
Calcraft, J. (teller)
Calvert, N.
Cavendish, lord G.
Cavendish, W.
Chapman, Charles
Clive, Thos.
Close, Edward
Colombe, H. C.
Cooke, Bryan
Cote, sir Eyre
Cornwall, sir G.
Courtenay, John
Cowper, hon. S.
Crewey, Thomas
Curtis, sir W.
Cumming, Pedley
Curwen, J. C.
Daly, D. Bowes
Denniſon, John
Duncannon, lord
Daniel, F.
Dickens, F.
Douglas, marquis
Dugdale, S. D.
Dundas, hon. L.
Dundas, hon. C. L.
Dundas, hon. G. H. L.
Durand, J. H.
Ebrington, lord
Elliot, Wm.
Erſkine, hon. Thos.
Foley, hon. A.
Foley, Thomas
Fellowes, R.
Foljambe, F. F.
Fitzgerald, rt. h. J.
Fitzpatrick, right hon. R.
Folkes, sir M. B.
Folkeſtone, viſ.
Fonblanque, J.
Fox, hon. C. J.
Francis, P.
Frankland, W.
Fuller, J.
Geary, sir William
Giles, D.
Godfrey, T.
Golding, E.
Gregor, F.
Grenfell, Paſcoe
Grenville, rt. h. T.
Grey, hon. Charles
Grimſton, h. J. W.
Hamilton, lord A.
Harriſon, John
Holland, Henry
Holland, sir N.
Howard, Henry
Huddleſtone, John
Hughes, W. Lewis
Hulkes, James
Hurſt, R.
Huſſey, W.
Hutchinſon, H. C.
H.
Jeffery, John
Jekyll, J.
Jervoiſe, B. J.
Johnſtone, George
Kenſington, lord
King, sir J. D.
Kinnaird, hon C.
Knight, R. Payne
Ladbrooke, Rob
Lambton, Ralph
Langton, W. G.
Laſcelles, hon. E.
Laſcelles, hon. H.
Latouche, J.
Latouche, R.
Lawrence, French
Lawley, sir R.
Lemon, J.
Lemon, sir W.
Lefevre, C. S.
Loveden, E. L.
Lubbock, J.
Maddocks, W. A.
Markham, J.
Manners, John
Marſham, lord
Martin, R.
Mathews, J.
Mc. Mahon, John
Melliſh, W.
Metcalfe, sir T.
Middleton, sir W.
Milbank, sir R.
Mills, C.
Milner, sir W. M.
Moore, G. P.
Mordaunt, C.
Morpeth, lord
Morris, Edward
Moſtyn, sir T.
Moore, P.
Newport, sir John
Noel, G. Noel
Neville, hon.
North, Dudley
Northey, Wm.
O'Brien, sir E.
Ork, William
Oſborne, lord, F. G.
Offulſton, lord
Palk, sir Lawrence
Palmer, John
Paxton, sir W.
Peel, sir R.
Peirſe, H.
Pelham, hon. C. A.
Petty, lord Henry
Pierpoint, hon. C.
Plumer, William
Ponſonby, rt. hon. W. B.
Ponſonby, George
Portman, E. B.
Poyntz, Wm. S.
Praed, W.
Price, sir C.
Prinſep, J.
Pulteney, sir W.
Pytches, John
Ridley, sir M. W.
Robarts, A.
Ruſſell, lord Wm.
St. John, hon. St. A.
Saliſbury, sir R.
Scott, Joſeph
Scudamore, J.
Shaftoe, R. E. D.
Shakeſpeare, A.
Shelley, T.
Shelley, John
Sheridan, R. B.
Simpſon, hon. T.
Smith, Wm.
Smith, C.
Somerville, sir M.
Spencer, lord R.
Stanley, lord
Stanley, T.
Stewart, hon. M.
Stewart, James
Symonds, T.
Tarleton, B.
Taylor, C. W.
Temple, earl
Thornton, H.
Thornton, R.
Thornton, S.
Tierney, rt. hon. G.
Townſhend, lord J.
Tyrwhitt, Thos.
Vanſittart, George
Walpole, hon. G.
Walpole, hon. H.
Ward, hon. J. W.
Watſon, hon. G.
Wright, A.
Weſtern, C. C.
Wharton, J.
Willoughby, hon. H.
Whitbread,

Whitebread, Sam. (teller)
Wilberforce, Wm.
Williams, H.
Williams, Owen
Walsh, sir B.
Windham, rt. hon. W.
Wrottesley, sir J.
Wynn, sir W.
Young, sir W.

MINORITY.

Ainslie, R. S.
Amyatt, James
Adams, William
Abercromby, G.
Alexander, Boyd
Alexander, H.
Archdall, Richard
Addington, Hiley
Ashley, hon. C.
Baillie, Evan
Barne, Snowden
Beaumont, T. R.
Binning, lord
Bloxham, sir M.
Bradshaw, R. H.
Brooke, lord
Bruce, P. C.
Baldwyn, W.
Bathurst, rt. hon. C.
Bond, N.
Brome, lord
Bruce, lord
Buller, John
Burton, N. C.
Brodie, James
Bagwell, John
Bagwell, Wm.
Beresford, ld. G. T.
Beresford, John
Burrows, sir W.
Campbell, J. A.
Campbell, John
Campbell, lord J.
Clephane, David
Colquhoun, James
Canning, rt. hon. G.
Castlereagh, vis.
Corry, rt. hon. J.
Calvert, John
Clive, hon. R.
Clanley, lord
Cartwright, W. R.
Chute, W.
Cline, W,
Curzon, hon. R.
Cust, hon. J.
Dent, John
Devaynes, W.
Dick, Quinton
Dupre, James
Dundas, Phillip
Dickson, W.
Douglas, sir Geo.
Dundas, hon. R.
Dundas, rt. hon. W.
Duigenan, Patrick
Dunlo, lord
Dashwood, sir H.
De Blacquire, lord
Dickenson, Wm.
Dickenson, W. jun.
Elliot, Hen. W.
Euston, lord
Erskine, sir W.
Elford, sir Wm.
Ellison, R.
Estcourt, E.
Everett, T.
Fane, Francis
Fane, Henry
Fane, John
Fane, hon. T.
Fellows, W. H.
Ferguson, James
Fitzgerald, M.
Fitzhugh, W.
Foster, rt. hon. J.
Frederick, sir J.
Fydell, Thomas
Finch, hon. E.
Fitzharris, lord
Garland, George
Giddy, Davies
Gunning, R.
Graham, T.
Grant, F. W.
Grant, sir W.
Greene, W.
Gibbs, V.
Glenbervie, lord
Greville, hon. R. F.
Harvey, E.
Hawkins, sir C.
Heathcote, sir W.
Henderson, A.
Hillard, E.
Hodson, J.
Horrocks, J.
Huntingfield, lord
Hamilton, sir H.
Hamilton, H.
Hamilton, sir C.
Hamilton, ——
Hardman, Edward
Hawthorne, C. S.
Hill, sir Geo.
Hope, hon. Alex.
Hope, hon. C.
Hammond, sir A. S.
Hobhouse, Benj.
Holford, G. P.
Huskisson, W.
Inglis, sir H.
Jaffray, J.
Joddrell, H.
Joliffe, H.
Jephson, Denman
Jones, Walter
Kingston, J.
Keane, sir J.
King, hon. E.
Leigh, R. H.
Loftus, W.
Lopez, M.
Lee, E.
Longfield, M.
Leland, John
Long, rt. hon. C.
Louvaine, lord
Mildmay, sir H.
Mitford, W.
Morland, W.
M'Dowall, W.
M'Kenzie, F. A.
Montgomery, P.
Macnaughton, E. A.
May, Edward
Manners, Robert
Moore, C.
Morgan, C.
Norton, J. C.
Neville, Richard
Nepean, sir E.
Nicholl, sir J.
Osborne, sir J.
Odell, W.
Ormsby, C. M.
Patten, Peter
Patterson, J.
Pitt, right hon. W.
Pitt, W. M.
Porcher, T. D.
Preston, sir R.
Pultney, sir J.
Paget, hon. C.
Percival, hon. S.
Phipps, hon. E.
Pole, hon. W. W.
Popham, sir H.
Russel, M.
Rutherford, J.
Rochfort, Gustavus
Rose, right hon. G.
Rose, George H.
St. John, Ambrose
Scott, Claude
Scott, Samuel
Sitwell, Francis
Sloane, Hans
Smith, sir W. S.
Smith, J. A.
Stanhope, W. S.
Staniforth, John
Strutt, J. H.
Sullivan, sir R.
Smith, Spencer
Scott, David
Sinclair, sir John
Stopford, lord
Sneyd, Nathaniel
Steward, sir James
Sudley, lord
Sargent, John
Scott, hon. John
Seymour, lord R.
Smith, rt. hon. J.
Somerset, lord C.
Somerset, ld. R. E.
Spencer, lord F.
Steele, rt. hon. T.
Steele, R.
Stephens, sir P.
Steward, G. T.
Strachey, sir H.
Strahan, A.
Sturges, Bourne
Talbot, sir C.
Thellusson, G.
Thellusson, P. T.
Titchfield, marq.
Turner, Edward
Thy

Thynne, lord G. Wortley, J. S.
Thynne, lord J. Welby, sir W. E.
Townshend, W. A. West. hon. F.
Trail, James Wigram, R.
Vansittart, N. Willet, T. W.
Ward, Robert Wood, Mark
Wallace, rt. hon. T.

A meeting of the LIVERY of London was held on the 18th day of April, when on the motion of mr. Waithman, the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

1. Resolved unanimously, 'That it appears from the reports of the commissioners for naval inquiry, that the right hon. Henry Dundas, viscount Melville, late treasurer of his majesty's navy, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, whereby immense sums of the public money have been put to hazard, by being employed in speculations for private emolument and advantage.'

2. Resolved, 'That such gross and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential offices in the state, render it peculiarly necessary and important, that every possible effect should be given to the enquiries now before parliament respecting the same, so that condign punishment may follow convicted criminality.'

3. Resolved unanimously, 'That it is highly essential, for the purpose of fully enquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, and the conduct of the public officers, and for completely investigating all abuses, that the powers of the said commissioners should be prolonged and extended, and such other measures adopted as may appear necessary for the detection and punishment of all offenders, and for establishing such a system of vigilance and economy as may effectually guard against the recurrence of such flagrant abuses.'

4. Resolved unanimously, 'That a petition to that effect be presented to the hon. the house of commons.

5. Resolved unanimously, 'That the said petition be engrossed, and left at the town-clerk's office, Guildhall, for the signatures of the livery, every day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and two, until Wednesday next, the 24th instant.'

6. Resolved unanimously, 'That the said petition be presented to the hon. the house of commons, by the representatives of this city in parliament.'

7. Resolved unanimously, 'That our representatives in parliament be, and they are hereby, instructed to support the said petition, and to give their utmost parliamentary assistance in promoting and prosecuting these enquiries; and also their strenuous support to such motion or motions as may have for their object the removal from his majesty's councils, or any place of trust, profit or honour, in or under the government, all persons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, such flagrant abuses.'

8. Resolved unanimously, 'That the virtuous and independent decision of the house of commons, on these nefarious transactions, is highly honourable to themselves and grateful to the country at large, while the strong and general impression produced upon the public mind effectually evinces that the English constitution can never cease to be the pride and veneration of Britons, so long as our representatives continue to be the faithful guardians of the people.'

9. Resolved unanimously, 'That we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the commissioners for naval inquiry, in the investigation of the public accounts, and the firm and inflexible integrity with which they have exposed the unprincipled perversion of public money to private emolument.'

On the 23d, being St. George's day, a grand installation of six knights of the garter took place in Windsor castle.—The ceremony was thinly attended, and was far less splendid than the public were taught to expect, from the preliminary notices in the gazette and newspapers, (see May magazine, page 282.)

The feeling of abhorrence against the malversations disclosed in the tenth report has, as might naturally be expected, been manifested in every part of England, public meetings have been held, and very numerously attended,

in the cities of London, Weſtminſter York, Coventry, Southampton, in the borough of Southwark, and in the ſeveral counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, Bedford, Surrey, Hertford, Hampſhire, Norfolk, &c. &c. at each of which a number of very ſpirited reſolutions have been voted, almoſt unanimouſly, expreſſive of juſt indignation againſt thoſe who have been found guilty of violating the high truſts repoſed in them. At moſt of theſe meetings petitions were drawn up to be preſented to his majeſty, and to the houſe of commons.

Another ſubject, which has cauſed conſiderable diſcuſſion, was, the petition preſented to parliament by the Roman catholics of Ireland. On the 13th of May, this petition was taken into conſideration in the houſe of peers, and after two days debate, on a diviſion there appeared in ſupport of it, 49; and againſt it, 178; majority, 129. And on the ſame day, after two days debate in the houſe of commons, it was rejected by 336 againſt 124; majority, 212.

At the court of the queen's palace, the 9th of May, his majeſty in council having ordered the council books to be laid before him, the name of Henry, viſcount Melville, was eraſed from the liſt of privy counſellors.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTE, not content with an imperial diadem, has alſo aſſumed the title of KING OF ITALY! His ſpeech to his ſenate, on this event, deſerves to be preſerved, as exhibiting his preſent views relative to foreign powers.

'SENATORS,—We have thought fit to appear among you on this occaſion, in order to communicate to you our whole thoughts reſpecting objects of the higheſt importance to the ſtate.

'The force and power of the French empire, are ſurpaſſed by the moderation which preſides in all our political tranſactions.

'We had conquered Holland; three-fourths of Germany; Switzerland; all Italy. We have been moderate in the midſt of the greateſt proſperity. Of ſo many provinces, we have only kept what was neceſſary to preſerve us at the ſame point of conſideration and power, which France has always poſſeſſed. The partition of Poland, the loſs ſuſtained by Turkey, the conqueſt of the Indies, and almoſt all our colonies, had deſtroyed the balance of power to our diſadvantage.

'Whatever we have deemed uſeleſs to re-eſtabliſh that balance we have given up; and in doing ſo we have acted in conformity to the principle by which we have been conſtantly directed—never to take up arms for vain objects of grandeur, nor from the luſt of conqueſt.

'Germany has been evacuated; its provinces have been reſtored to the deſcendants of ſo many illuſtrious families, which would have been ruined had we not afforded them our generous protection. We have raiſed them up and given them new vigour; and the princes of Germany have now more ſplendour and eclat than was enjoyed by their anceſtors.

'Auſtria herſelf, after two unſucceſſful wars, has obtained the ſtates of Venice. She would always have willingly exchanged the provinces ſhe has loſt for Venice.

'Holland has been declared independent almoſt as ſoon as it was conquered.—The union of Holland to our empire would have perfected our commercial ſyſtem, as the greateſt rivers of one half our territory run through Holland.—Nevertheleſs, Holland is independent, and its cuſtoms, commerce, and adminiſtration are conducted by its own government.

'Switzerland was occupied by our armies. We defended it againſt the combined forces of Europe. Its union with us would have completed our military frontier. Nevertheleſs Switzerland, by means of our mediation, governs itſelf through its nineteen cantons, independent and free.

'The union of the Italian republic to the French territory would have been an advantage to our agriculture; nevertheleſs, after the ſecond conqueſt, we at Lyons, confirmed its independence. We now do more. We proclaim the principle of the ſeparation of the

the crowns of France and Italy by fixing for that ſeparation, the moment when it can be done, and without danger to our people of Italy.

'We have accepted, and will place upon our head the iron crown of the ancient Lombards, in order to retemper and conſolidate it, ſo that it may not be broken by the ſhocks by which it will be threatened, as long as the Mediterranean continues out of its habitual ſtate.

'But we do not heſitate to declare, that we will transfer that crown to one of our children, natural or adopted, the moment we are freed from alarms for that independence we have guaranteed to the other ſtates of the Mediterranean.

'The genius of evil will in vain labour to rekindle war on the continent. What has been united to our empire by the conſtitution ſhall continue united to it. No new province will be incorporated with it. But the laws of the Batavian republic, the mediation to the nineteen cantons of Switzerland, and this firſt ſtatute of the kingdom of Italy ſhall be conſtantly under the protection of our crown, and we never ſhall permit any violation of them.

'In every circumſtance, and in all tranſactions, we ſhall diſplay the ſame moderation; and we hope that our people will not again be called to exhibit that courage and energy they have always ſhewn in the defence of their lawful rights.'

AMERICA.

On the 4th of March, THOMAS JEFFERSON, preſident of the united ſtates, took the oaths of office, and delivered his inaugural ſpeech, in the ſenate chamber, in the preſence of the members of the two houſes, and a large concourſe of citizens.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch government has been aſſembled, agreeably to the new conſtitution and arrangements, by mr. Schimmelpenninck, the grand penſionary.

WEST INDIES.

About the middle of February, a French ſquadron, with troops on board, arrived at Martinique, from France, and on the 20th inveſted the iſland of Dominica. On the 21ſt, they took the town of Roſeau; the Engliſh general Prevoſt retiring to Fort Rupert. But, in a few days afterwards, having extorted a ranſom from the town, they re-embarked, and left the iſland. This event has created conſiderable ſenſation in Great Britain, becauſe it appeared that the Weſt India iſlands have been left without naval protection.

One of the French frigates returning with diſpatches to Europe was encountered, near the Bahamas, by the Cleopatra of 32 guns and 190 men, and, notwithſtanding her ſuperior force, carrying 46 guns and 350 men, the Cleopatra chaſed her, and engaged her for three hours. At length, owing to accident, the Cleopatra was obliged to ſtrike. However, in three days afterwards, both ſhips fell in with the Leander, of 50 guns, and were taken and carried into Bermuda.

EAST INDIES.

In this quarter of the world new troubles have ariſen, from the energy diſplayed by a new competitor to the Engliſh intereſts, in a native prince of the name of HOLKAR. Notwithſtanding ſeveral ſevere defeats, he ſucceeded, in Auguſt laſt, in nearly deſtroying a conſiderable detachment, under the command of colonel Monſon; and great apprehenſions have been entertained for the ſafety of other ſcattered diviſions of the Britiſh army.—recent accounts report his total defeat.

The French admiral Linois, having found in *the Hope* ſome diſpatches from the Engliſh government in India, the French government have oſtentatiouſly publiſhed them; and as the letter from lord Welleſley to lord Hobart contains the governor general's ideas of the preſent ſituation of our Indian empire, we have judged it proper to preſent it to our readers. It is dated November 20, 1803.

'The ſeries of events in India during the laſt three months has furniſhed matter for ſerious reflexions in regard to the deſigns of the French in India, and with reſpect to the means by which a formidable French party might be eſtabliſhed among the native powers.

Whatever may have been the interpretation given in England to the convention of 1787, in regard to the nature of the French eſtabliſhments in India, the circumſtance which accompanied the arrival of m. Binot and m. Decaen at Pondicherry, added to the general conduct of the French at Pondicherry ſince the concluſion of the peace at Amiens, has evidently proved that the intention of France was to eſtabliſh a military and political power in India.

'This intention will appear evident to your excellency, by examining the ſubjoined ſtate of the eſtabliſhment formed by the French government for the occupation of the French poſſeſſions in the continent of India. This eſtabliſhment diſpatched in a great part from France in the month of March, 1803, is now at the iſle de France, under the command of m. Decaen, and the reſt were embarked at Madras for France, under the command of m. Binot, agreeably to the terms granted to the French who had landed at Pondicherry in the month of June.

'Your lordſhips will be pleaſed to remark, that the French expedition, ſuch as it arrived in India, was purely military, and that the French government had appointed for the ſervice of India a very extenſive military ſtaff, capable of furniſhing officers to a conſiderable army. The intention of the French in regard to the re-conſtruction of their old fortifications has not been manifeſted, but conſidering the extent of the expedition which has arrived in India, one muſt neceſſarily conclude, that the intention of France was to embrace this opportunity of reinforcing and extending its military reſources and its powers in India.

'The civil and military government of the Carnatic being in the hands of the company, the French who are arrived with m. Binot met with great difficulties in their political intrigues, and theſe difficulties are ſtill increaſed by the ſituation in which that diviſion of the French troops finds itſelf, in regard to the doubtful ſtate of the negociations which exiſted between his majeſty and the French government.

'The vigilance of the government of fort St. George, ſupported by theſe advantages, rendered all communication between the French at Pondicherry and the native powers of India almoſt impoſſible.—There exiſt, however many reaſons to juſtify my opinion that the French have arrived in India with the moſt hoſtile diſpoſition, and a reſtleſs anxiety of embracing every opportunity for opening a way among the native powers for their ſyſtems of political intrigue, and for finding out there a rival influence, in order to weaken the Britiſh power in that part of the globe.

'According to information tranſmitted to me, I have no doubt that the intention of the French government was to diſperſe emiſſaries of political intrigue, and military adventurers in all the courts and camps of the native princes: and I am convinced that all the queſtions ſuppoſed in my diſpatch of the 20th of June, would have been ſtarted immediately after the reſtitution of the French eſtabliſhments.

'That I may afford your excellency an opportunity of judging of the political and military progreſs of the French, who have arrived in India, in conſequence of the peace at Amiens, I have the honour of ſubjoining two pieces, one of which comes from Pondicherry, from lieutenant-colonel Cullen, an officer charged with the execution of the reſtitutions to be made on the coaſt of Coromandel: it was written by m. le. Febre, formerly an officer in the ſervice of the French at Pondicherry, who accompanied m. Decaen in India, and who at the time colonel Cullen had this piece, was aid-de-camp to m. Binot. This memoir was preſented to the firſt conſul of the French republic; and colonel Cullen remarked, that it was conſidered at Pondicherry as a ſecret paper, which he could not obtain without great difficulty. The ſecond piece was addreſſed to me by m. Muller, who ſays, he holds in the army the rank of chef de brigade. He arrived at Calcutta ſoon after news of the renewal of hoſtilities between Great Britain and France had arrived at the preſidency. Having de-

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clared that it was in his power to discover to this government things of importance in regard to the designs of France; and having asked him to communicate this information, in writing, he addressed to me the letter which I have the honour of subjoining.

'Though these papers contain proposals which in many respects are absurd and chimerical, they sufficiently indicate the spirit of those who conceived and approved of them; and even the execution of some of those projects cannot be supposed to be so visionary, when one reflects on the state of the native armies, as they might at first appear.

'The causes and events of the contest in which the British government is now engaged against two chiefs of the Mahratta empire, have given sufficient proofs of the formidable power which might be established by French adventurers, and a spirit of enterprise in the armies and states of the native powers.

'Your excellency will certainly turn your attention to the dispatches addressed, during the last six months, to the secret committee of the court of directors, by the governor-general separately, and by the governor-general in council, and you will soon perceive the rapid increase and dangerous military resources of Dowlut-Row-Scindiah, under the direction of m. Peron, or rather the rapid and dangerous increase of the military resources of the French in India, under the nominal authority of Dowlut-Row-Scindiah.

'If the piratical state founded by m. Peron on the banks of the Jumna, had not been to my knowlenge, anteriorly connected with the French government, your excellency will judge that this circumstance ought not to have exhibited danger, notwithstanding the formation and increase of such a power in India. This power was fully prepared to give effectual and cordial aid to support the French cause in India, and to forward the projects of France with equal promptitude and zeal.

'The origin, indeed, and progress of the civil and military authority of m. Peron must be ascribed to the disorder and confusion of the Mahratta empire, the weakness and corruption of the council of Scindiah, and the decline of his real interests and just dominion. The chiefs and commanders of this French state are all military adventurers, and they have drawn their resources from licentious conquest and unbounded depredation. These traits of their character, however, do not appear to be of such a nature as to render them altogether unworthy of the attention of the present rulers of France. Your excellency will remark in regard to the political progress of France in India, the advantage which m. Peron and his band of French adventurers have derived from the abuse of the nominal authority of the unfortunate emperor Shah-Alum.

'M. Peron has obtained the exercise of the sovereign authority over a territory, the annual revenues of which are nearly two millions sterling, and he has negociated and concluded treaties and alliances in his own name, with several petty states.'

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Easter Quarter Assembly.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

MR. Giffard made very strong preliminary observations respecting the expediency of petitioning parliament against the claims of the Roman catholics of Ireland, as stated in their petition before the imperial legislature, and moved the following resolutions, which were respectively seconded by mr. Cope, and carried with three dissenting voices.

The first resolution went to express the sorrow and astonishment with which the assembly was impressed at hearing that the Roman catholics of Ireland had made claims on the legislature, which if yielded to, must involve no less than the subversion of our liberties and destruction of our constitution.—The second resolution stated, that the present crisis was peculiarly ungracious to advance such claims, as the horrors which pervaded the minds of his majesty's loyal subjects in this country for

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the laſt ten years, had not as yet had time to ſubſide. The third reſolution went to the appointment of a committee, conſiſting of five of the commons, to concur with five aldermen in framing a petition to counteract thoſe claims alledged to be contained in the petition now pending before parliament.

Mr. Stephens, hoſier, and mr. Hutton, carpenter, ſpoke againſt theſe reſolutions, on the ground of injuſtice, and the impolicy of adopting meaſures tending to irritate and inflame, when unanimity and conciliation were indiſpenſably neceſſary.

On a ballot which took place for electing alderman James Vance, to the office of chief magiſtrate for the enſuing year, there were 81 white beans for electing him, to ſix black ones for rejecting him.

The following names, with the votes reſpectively annexed to them, were ſent up to the board of aldermen, to ſelect two competent to fill the offices of ſheriffs, from the 29th of September next, viz.

Mr. J. Blacker	90	Mr. Tudor	82
Mr. F. Hamilton	90	Mr. Clarke	80
Mr. Reed	86	Major Sirr	72
Mr. Nugent	86	Mr. M'Kenny	72

Mr. F. Hamilton and mr. Clarke were ſelected by the aldermen as proper perſons to act as ſheriffs.

Theſe gentlemen fined.

A very pleaſant elucidation has taken place relative to two circumſtances implicating the confidential management of the poſt-office department. A houſe in this city had incloſed in a letter which was put into the poſt-office, bills, &c. to the amount of about 300l. which did not reach their correſpondent, and the natural inference was that of robbery. Very diſtreſſing ſuſpicions were conſequently excited, but after that careful and ingenious inveſtigation to be expected from the talents and the integrity which direct this department of the public finance, it was diſcovered that the letter was directed to Limerick inſtead of Loughrea, and there lay a dead letter. The other inſtance is that of a letter, containing bills, &c. which was circumſtanced in the like manner, being directed to London inſtead of Londonderry.

At Octar, in the pariſh of Montague, Somerſetſhire, there are living, in one family, a farmer and his wife, of the name of Edlin, whoſe united ages is 186, a ſon and a daughter 140, which in all amounts to 326 years; in domeſtic animals, they have a blind dog 23 years of age, a raven 60 years, turned grey, and a horſe 35 years old: the aggregate of the whole is 445 years.

By the return preſented to the houſe of commons, and ordered to be printed the 18th ult. it appears that 1,240,000l. ſterling, have been granted as a compenſation to the borough holders in Ireland, for the loſs of their *property* in the repreſentation, incurred by the union. The number of theſe eſtates amounts to 84.

A very ſhort time ago, mr. Waller, M. P. for the county of Limerick, and now a priſoner at Verdun, was waited upon by the chief officer of police in that town, who informed him, that he was ordered by the emperor to deliver him his paſſport to England, and that he was at liberty to depart whenever he thought proper. Mr. Waller was greatly ſurpriſed, and requeſted to know to whoſe kind interference he was indebted for this unexpected favour from the emperor. The officer acquainted him that general O'Connor, who had formerly been a ſchool-fellow and aſſociate at college, had applied for his releaſe. Mr. W. then deſired permiſſion to return a writen anſwer in which he declared to the emperor, that altho' private and family conſiderations made him extremely anxious to return to his native kingdom, yet that he would rather die a priſoner, than owe his liberty to a man who had proved himſelf a traitor to his king and an enemy to his country.

On the 22d ult. Mr. M'A. of C———n, in Ayrſhire, immediately after breakfaſt called three of his ſervants into his dining room, and in their preſence

presence took miss W———, (a young woman, who had lived with him some time past) and declared her to be his lawful married wife, and that the children she had born to him were his heirs.—He afterwards called upon his agent who lived about a mile distant, and asked him to dine with him that day, which, however he could not do. Mr. M'A. soon after returned home, gave some directions relative to his horses, &c. and put on a new suit of cloathes, which he said he got made for his wedding day, and meant to wear at his wedding dinner. In a short time after, when dinner was serving up, he went up stairs into a room, and immediately rung the bell. One of the servants went up to attend him, but when he reached the room, he found his master lying dead on the floor with a pistol in his hand, the contents of which he had discharged into his mouth. It is difficult to account for the cause of this sad catastrophe. He was in opulent circumstances, and had an estate of 2000l. a year.

After the death of his father, he had been often heard to say, that he would account it a great misfortune if he should happen to marry a woman who did not bring forth an heir to inherit his estates, and on this account he said he was determined never to marry any woman till she had children by him.—In order to accomplish this, he took miss W—— (the daughter of one of his tenants) into his house, engaged to marry her, if she had children by him, and in the mean time settled one hundred a year upon her if she failed to have issue. This woman has lived with him for six years, and has had three children, all of whom, however, are females. These are a few of the circumstances attending the life and death of this unfortunate gentlemen.

May 1.] This being the first sitting day of Easter term, the following grand juries for the county of the city, and the county of Dublin, were sworn before the hon. judge Day,

CITY GRAND JURY.

Aldm. J. Vance, foreman.	Abr. B. King,
	William Cope,
W. Alexander,	John Norton,
John Exshaw,	John Giffard,
H. Howison,	Robert Powell,
John Carleton,	Humphry Minchin,
Sir W. Worthington,	John Semple,
	John Langstone,
Sam. Reed,	Thomas Kinsley,
Charles Thorp,	Nathaniel Craven,
Hugh Crothers,	Mount. John Hay,
Fred. Darley,	Ed. Nugent, esqrs.
William Stamer,	

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

L. Whyte, esq. foreman.	James Williams,
	Richard Verschoyle
Geo. Vesey,	Richard Manders,
Hon. E. Wingfield,	Hugh Trevor,
Alex. Hamilton,	W. Hen. Archer,
Thomas Baker,	Richard Evans,
J. Staunton Rochford,	Fred. E. Jones,
	Thomas Blair,
John Hamilton,	John Cash,
Christ. Clinch,	Ambrose Moore,
Richard Walker,	Geo. Grierson,
John Garnet,	R. Anderson, esqrs.
P. Dig. Latouche,	

The learned judge referred to an act of parliament which he held in his hand, being an amendmeut of a former statute, vesting means, and empowering grand juries to levy taxes in aid of parliamentary grants, for the purpose of clearing and rendering more navigable the port of Dublin: also for the necessary repairs of the quay-walls of the river Liffey. This was the first time, his lordship observed, that it became necessary to resort to this act, or make any reference to an estimate for a bridge, projected to cross the Liffey in a certain situation, between Essex-bridge and the Barrack-bridge.

It was observed by alderman Howison, that an English artist had arrived on Saturday last, with a drawing and estimate of a bridge, to be formed of cast iron, which it most probably would be found expedient to attend to in the progress of the necessary enquiries on this subject. Court adjourned.

BIRTHS.

AT Dundrum, co. of Dublin, the lady of lieutenant King, of the 25th light

light dragoons, of a ſon—Mrs. Litchfield, of the theatre-royal, Covent-garden, of a ſon and daughter.—In Blackhall-place, the lady of ſir Wm. Worthington, of a ſon.—In St. Andrew-ſtreet, the lady of Charles Hawkes Todd, eſq. of a ſon and heir.—At Dromoland, the lady of ſir E. O'Brien, bart. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MR. William Buchanan, Grafton-ſtreet, to miſs Swords, of Leeſon-ſtreet.—At Mountview, the ſeat of I. T. Sinnett eſq. mr. Jonathan Liſſon, jun. to miſs Sarah Dunn, of ſaid place—Mr. Bryan O'Birne, to miſs Catherine Martin, daughter to the late mr. Peter Martin, of Thomas-ſtreet.—In Limerick, mr. Edward Joſeph Carpenter, of Patrick-ſtreet, to miſs Milward, daughter of mr. Richard Milward, of Mary-ſtreet.—Wm. Pilkington, eſq. Galway militia, to miſs Welſh, eldeſt daughter of John Welſh, eſq. of Belturbet.—In Chamber-ſtreet, mr. Joſeph Lenihan, clothier, to miſs Burke.—In Britain-ſtr. Patrick Taaffe, eſq. of Grange, co. Roſcommon, to miſs Kelly.—Mr. Thomas Brannagan, of Dublin, to miſs Jane Wall, of Drogheda.—Peter Sinnott, co. Waterford, eſq. to mrs. Day, relict of the late Richard Day, eſq. Youghal.—At Roſcrea, Wm. Bridge, eſq. to miſs Smith, daughter of Patten Smith, eſq. of Racket-hall, co. Tipperary.—John Scott, eſq. of Luſheen, co. Tipperary, to miſs Fowls, daughter of mr. T. Fowls; at the ſame place, mr. John Penroſe, hardware-merchant, to miſs Bernard, daughter of mr. Luke Bernard.—Joſeph Gubbins, of Kenmare-caſtle, eſq. to mrs. Bambrick, daughter of the late W. Henn of Paradiſe, co. Clare eſq.—Mr. James Moore, of James's-ſtreet, to miſs Carpenter, of Ryder's-row.

DEATHS.

AT Palace-town, Cork, R. Townſend, eſq.—In Cork, mrs. Lowe, wife of Simon Lowe, eſq.—Mrs. Herrick, wife of Edward Herrick, eſq.—At Glinmount, county Cork, William Sharp, eſq.—At Rowy, the ſeat of Michael French, eſq. J. Hungerford, eſq. ſurveyor of Bantry.—In North King-ſtreet, Mrs. Fitzpatrick.—At Gratgranagh, near Clones, mrs. Graham, wife to captain Graham, of the Monaghan regiment of militia.—At Carricknaveagh, near Saintfield, mr. Andrew Todd, aged 57 years.—Mr. Edward Higginſon Murray, of Killulta, near Liſburn, linen draper.—Mrs. Cowan, relict of the late mr. Andrew Cowan, of Annahilt, aged 83.—In Mary-ſtreet, Limerick, mrs. Leake, wife of John Leake, eſq.—At his villa, at West End, in Surrey, the earl of Tyrconnel, aged 54 years, of an apoplectic fit. He dying without male iſſue, his title devolves to his nephew, George Carpenter, eſq. By his firſt wife, lady Frances Manners, ſiſter of the late duke of Rutland, he had no children; by his ſecond wife, miſs Delaval, daughter to lord Delaval, he has left an only daughter, lady Suſanna Carpenter.—At St. Catherine's, near Leixlip, the lady of the right hon. David Latouche—by her death the poor of that neighbourhood are deprived of their beſt friend, and they will long have cauſe to deplore the loſs of a woman, every act of whoſe life ſtrongly marked her benevolent heart.—A few days after, her remains were depoſited in the family vault, at White-church, county of Wicklow, and followed by a long train of nobility and gentry, &c. indeed, the multitude that attended on this occaſion, was a ſtrong teſtimony of her departed worth.—At Bath, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Patrick Crow, eſq. of north Earl-ſtreet, aged 70 years.—John D'Arcy, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late J. D'Arcy, eſq. of Corbetſtown.—At Tipperary, Robert Baillie, at his villa, aged 54.—In Gloſter-ſtreet, James Williams, eſq.—In Cook-ſtreet, Mr. P. O'Neil, vintner.—In Paris, after two days illneſs, Mathew Dowling, eſq. late of this city, attorney.—In Camden-ſtreet, capt. Robt. M'Cubban, late of the Anguſhire fencibles.—Thomas Mahon, late of this city.—In Eſſex-ſtreet, mrs. Hacket, wife of mr. Robert Hacket, of the ſtar and garter tavern.—On the grand-parade, Cork, mrs. Atkins, wife to mr. R. Atkins, ſhoemaker.

Mrs. Siddons.